FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,084 | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895. | NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 625

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.............. APRIL 11, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is said that the Japanese have about 87,000 men in China. The Chinese think, says the Wilmington Star, they have three or four millions.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Alice Thorne Kingsbury, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Kingsbury, to Mr. Washington Dorsey Lynch, of Oxford, which is to take place at St. James' Church, Wilmington, on the 17th inst.

A distinguished English physician, Sir Benjamin Richardson, calculates the normal period of human life at 110 years, and fails to understand why seven out of ten average people do not live that long if they take proper care of themselves.

Tests of the new Mauser rifle recently made with a powerful, smokeless powder, show that it will throw a ball two miles from the level of a man's shoulder and that at a distance of 2,000 yards the ball has force enough to go through the bodies of seven men.

Gen. Sir George Chesney, the leading war authority in England, who wrote the famous article for Blackwood he called "The Battle of Dorking" is dead. Gen. Chesney wrote that the three greatest soldiers of the English speaking race were—Marlborough, Wellington and Robert E. Lee.

The historian of Newfoundland says that of the various pronunciations of that name Newfoundland is preferable. Newfounland allowable, and Nowf'nl'nd execrable. The consequence probably will be that the average mortal will place the accent where he has done heretofore.

The fact that Queen Victoria has given her consent to the debut of her grand niece, the Countess Valda Gleichen, as a professional singer, under the name of Mile Berger, establishes a precedent, says the Wilmington Review, that will be welcomed by all the crowned heads of Europe.

The total receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1st, 1894, are as follows: Galveston 1,595,342 bales, New Orleans 2,-4000,642; Mobile 240,203; Savannah 893,661; Charleston 414,437; Wilmington 232,435; Norfolk 444,910; Baltimore 108,711, New York 174,331; Boston 266,786; Newport News 32,-395, Philadelphia 84,437; West Point 372,-485; Brunswick 97,525; Velasco 592; Port Royal 138,088.

The Emperor of Japan feels very sorry for Li Hung Chang, says the New York Advertiser, but his sympathy does not extend to China proper. This is indicated by the excellent bargain which Japan is trying to drive with her foe in the peace negotiations. The island of Formosa, southern Manchuria and 400,000,000 yens constitute the price of peace, and the chances are that China will be obliged to give it or suffer further humiliation, including the loss of Pekin.

A Los Angeles Judge, says the Wilmington Star, has decided that a prayer offered in the pulpit may be slanderous, and that when the Rev. J. C. Campbell publicly prayed that Miss Teresa L. Kilso, the Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library might be vouchsafed saving grace, cleansed of all sin and made a woman worthy of her office," he went beyond the limits of orthodox prayer and laid himself liable to the charge of slander, which the young lady made against him.

The United States Government torpedo station which is being built at Fort Caswell, the Southport Leader says, is really an electrical shelter or casement from which to operate torpedoes against any enemy's vessel or vessels which might try to enter the Cape Fear river. This torpedo casement will be 12x16 feet, and 10 feet high at the crown, and will be protected by fifty feet of sand or twenty-five feet of cement. A cemented trench will extend from the casement to the river to hold the cable which will explode the torpedoes.

The South is slowly going back to the condition where it will raise its own food products and not be dependent on the West. Before the war the Southern people raised most of the corn consumed, but after the war they devoted all their land to cotton growing, because that was the crop which they could mortgage before it was even planted. In 1860 the South had 10,000,000 population and raised 358,000,000 bushels of corn. In 1894 the South had a population of 20,000,000 and raised 483,-000,000 bushels of corn. This section will have to increase this production by more 20,-000,000 bushels annually to have the same proportion it had in 1860.

The British troops have had their first engagement with the forces of the refractory Umra Khan of Chitral, and there is promise of some fine old-fashioned fighting in the passes. The hill tribes of India would rather fight than eat, says the New York World, and as they are generally behind the latest improvements in breech-loading and rapid-firing the sport of hunting them down, though exciting, is not dangerous. The India Government was rather blamed for organizing three divisions, aggregating 14,000, for the defense of Chitral, when it was supposed that 3,000 might do the job. It looks now as if there would be plenty of game for the whole 14,000

Bradstreet's of last week says: The appearance of more settled weather, together with the continued strength of cotton, stimulating manufacturers to demand higher prices for fall delivery, rains in the Northwestern wheat regions where greatly needed, further increases in wages of industrial employes, heaviest shipments of wheat abroad, and the rush of the volume of the week's bank clearings, are evidences of the continuation of a better feeling in trade circles and returning confidence in many lines of business. Trade has been fair at Charleston, where the demand is relatively best for phosphates, and there is improvement at Memphis and Nashville under the weather stimulus. No change is reported from Augusta; at Savannah business is quiet, except for naval stores, while at Jacksonville the volume of trade has decreased. There is a better request for dry goods, shoes and groceries at Atlanta, where one cotton mill is doubling its capacity.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The number of failures last week was less—238 against 278 week before. ——There are large sales of bessemer ores and quite an advance in prices. ——The Democrats of Illinois will hold a convention June 4th to fix their currency views. ——On March 27th some one collected $440 from the Planters' National bank, of Richmohd, Va., on a check forged on E. T. Crump & Co., of that city.——The Sugar trust issues an order to its patrons to stop handling imported sugars. ——At Elyia, Ohio, the safe in the treasurer's office was plugged with dynamite by burglars who failed to blow it open; the treasurer was afraid to try to open it. ——A prominent citizen of Caspar, Wyo., shot a man for sitting in his wife's lap. ——Mrs. Lease's claims are ignored by the Kansas State board of charities. ——The New England mill men are now visiting the cotton mills in South Carolina; they find much to excite their wonder at the rapid strides the South is making in the direction of cotton manufacture; after going to Asheville they return to South Carolina then pass back through Raleigh and Weldon. ——The Breevort house in New York city, which opened in 1854, will be closed after the 15th inst. ——Thomas Donlan & Co., manufacturers of woolens, etc., of Philadelphia, make an advance of 15 per cent. in wages; other mills in the same line are expected to make similar advances. ——The Washington "Post" has a column editorial, advocating the selection by the Democrats of a Southern man for the Presidency; the editorial is endorsed by Senators Morgan of Alabama and Hill of New York. ——The cause of the Cuban insurgents is said to be gaining strength daily. ——The assistant cashier of the Northwestern National bank, of Chicago, has been arrested, charged with being short $50,000 in his accounts. ——At Newnansville, Fla., a negro was lynched for killing a merchant of that town. ——The political landslide of last Novemder was surpassed by the results of last week's election in Chicago. ——The Nicaraguan canal board of inspectors consists of Maj. Ludlow, Commander Endecott, and Mr. Alfred Noble of Chicago. ——Severe earthquake shocks have been felt in central Italy; several houses were wrecked and people killed and wounded. ——John Emison, ex-deacon of a church in Brooklyn, is sent to Sing Sing for four years for larceny. ——At Jeffersonville, Ga., a negro school house was wrecked by a cyclone; 22 persons were buried in the debries and 18 injured. ——By a clever ruse robbers get impressions of the keys of the Springfield, Ills., postmaster and while he was at luncheon entered his office and robbed the vault. ——Gen. Baratieri, commander of the Italian forces in East Africa, has occupied Adowa, west of Adigrat, without opposition. ——The members of the New York Cotton Exchange have voted to close the Exchange tomorrow and next day. ——A telegram from Hot Springs, Ark., states that the smallpox epidemic at that place is over. No embargo is placed on travel and quarantine at Camden and other places near is abolished. ——An order has been issued by Judge Call for the sale of two trunks belonging to John L. Sullivan, attached by Viola Armstrong, a member of Sullivan's company, for salary due when in Jacksonvill, Fla., several weeks ago. ——The Governor has commuted the sentence of Billy McDaniel, of Buncombe county, sentenced to be hanged April 12th, for murder, to imprisonment for life. ——Dr. S. C. Buzy, one of the leading physicians of Washington City, fell from the elevator shaft at the Concord apartment house and was dangerously injured. His head was cut and his thigh was broken at the hip socket. ——The Jap who shot Li Hung Chang has been sent to a living death in the mines. ——By a railroad accident in Illinois four tramps were killed and fifteen wounded; seventy-five tramps were stealing rides on the train. ——Several persons were killed by a railway wreck near Zanesville, Ohio. ——Admiral Kirkhead, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, has been ordered to sail with his fleet immediately to Smyrna, Asia Minor, and take steps to protect American citizens there if he finds any reason for believing the rumor of intended massacre of Christians in that vicinity; he is ordered to notify the authorities that our Government intends to afford full protection to American citizens. ——The Supreme court decided that the "Assignment act" of the last Legislature does not apply to debts which are created at the time the mortgage or other security is given, but only to pre-existing debts. ——Extra trains carrying a hotel help from Jacksonville to the North run against each other; the Coast Line reached Philadelphia twenty-five minutes behind the Southern. ——Marshall E. Price charged with murdering a young girl in Caroline county, Md., has been moved to Baltimore to prevent lynching ——A shocking discovery was made last Friday in an upper room of an old hotel at La Crescent, Minn. On the lower floor lives Mrs. Charles Zink and her seven children. For three months she had been living with the belief that her husband had deserted her. The last seen of him alive was December 24th, when he left the house, saying he was going to look for work. The second story of the house is untenanted, and E. Cameron, the owner, went to open the doors. One of them was locked and when he tried to open it a weight on the other side prevented. On the floor lay the body of Zink. The cord around his neck and the door knob told the story of his suicide. ——A squad of revenue officers made a successful raid in the forks of Roaring river neighborhood one night last week. They captured two "coppers" and six prisoners. One of them, says the Wilkesboro News, is 49 years old and says he has never been in a court house in his life, was never a witness, and never saw a railroad until he passed through our town on his way to jail. It would appear that he has never been anywhere except in a blockade distillery. ——By a vote of 28 to 1 during an exciting session the congregation of the Presbyterian church at Chaumont, near Watertown, N. Y., dicided to ask Rev. William Cleveland, brother of President Cleveland, to tender his resignation of the pastorate. ——A Vienna dispatch from Stockholm to the Neue Freis Presse says there is good reason to fear that an open rupture with consequent hostilities with Norway is imminent. ——Thomas M. Grady, for many years cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Ga., is a defaulter for a large amount, estimated at about $20,000. ——The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,408,385 bales, of which 4,117,185 are American, against 4,045,518, and 3,456,318 respectively last year.

"ROLL OF DISHONOR," SO-CALLED.

A Gold-Bug Organ's Opinions of Some North Carolina Congressmen

Statesville Landmark.

Under the above heading the New York "Times" of recent date prints the names and pedigrees of all those Congressmen who disagreed with the administration, and incidentally with the "Times, on the financial question. North Carolina is lined up as follows:

SENATORS.

RANSOM, MATT W., submitted, out of an excessive regard for the traditions of the State, to the domination of the Gorman combination, and thus became responsible, to a degree, for the dissatisfaction with his party, to which he fell a victim, in being ousted from the Senate to make way for a Populist.

REPRESENTATIVES.

BRANCH, W. A. B., First District, a typical North Carolina Democrat, who began his career in the Fifty-Third Congress by refusing to consent to the repeal of the Silver Purchase law. A Populist will take his place.

WOODARD. FRED. A., Second District, another of the sort of Democrats that cannot inspire confidence even in so shaky a country as North Carolina. He gets back.

GRADY, BENJAMIN F., a narrow-minded Democrat, who takes the North Carolina pedagogue's view of national affairs. Would not consent to the repeal of the Silver Purchase law, would pay coin bonds in silver, if convenient, and refused to a Democratic Administration the opportunity to issue 3 per cent. bonds, and so save the large sum of $16,000,000 in thirty days. He will stay at home.

BUNN, BENJAMIN H., a florid orator of the Southern sort, unfriendly to the policy of his party; does not come back from the Fourth District.

ALEXANDER, S. B., Sixth District, wrong in his position on finance since he began by voting against the repeal of the Silver Purchase law. Made a fitting wind-up by voting to appropriate money out of the Treasury he had voted to embarrass to pay his personal clerk an extra month's salary. Has another term in which to learn more and vote more wisely.

HENDERSON, JOHN S., Seventh District, still another of the North Carolina sort of men, who truckle to the uniformed prejudice of an illiterate population and legislate against the business centres of the country as if prosperity were a crime. He was re-elected.

BOWER, W. H., Eighth District, voted not to repeal the Silver Purchase law; was opposed to giving the Government the chance to retire the greenbacks; would pay coin bonds in silver, and generally manifested fear of the North Carolina aversion for prosperity.

CRAWFORD, W. T., the same, continued.

We print the above to show how little, how very little, New York gold bugs know of the conditions that obtain in North Carolina or in the South. The "Times," for instance, appears to think that our Senators and all of our Representatives who were defeated at the recent election were turned down because they disagreed with the President's financial policy. There never was a greater mistake. Take the cases of Senator Ransom and Mr. Henderson, for instance. The fiercest warefare was waged on Senator Ransom, *not* because he disagreed with the administration, but because he was an administration man and the friend of the President. It was charged on him, not only by enemies without but by enemies in his own party, that he had sold out to a gold-bug administration to get offices for his friends, and that he was a traitor to his people. "The Landmark" doesn't believe that this alone defeated Senator Ransom and his party in North Carolina. The party would, in all human probability, have been defeated had Senator Ransom been Mr. Cleveland's most bitter enemy instead of his friend. But sure it is that Mr. Ransom's known friendliness to the administration did not help him or his cause.

The case of Mr. Henderson is somewhat different to that of Senator Ransom. Mr. Henderson voted against the repeal of the silver purchase act while Senator Ransom voted for it. Mr. Henderson was an administration man, in a sense, but he was also a consistent friend of silver and voted for free coinage at every opportunity. Yet he was defeated (not re-elected as the "Times" has it) by a Populist and a very mediocre one.

No. Whatever else may be said, it cannot be shown that the North Carolina Democrats were defeated because their leaders were unfriendly with the administration. There are those who hold that it was friendliness to the administration and attempts to defend it that proved fatal to our cause. We do not hold this view either. It was neither of these things of themselves.

As to the others named, neither Mr. Grady, Mr. Bunn nor Mr. Alexander was a candidate for re-election and of course could not be elected.

How "History" is Made.

Here is the way the Atlanta Journal works up for its local readers the incident which happened the other day on the Western N. C. Railroad at the Rutherford College depot, when a lot of the boys at that institution went to the cars to see a professor off:

Speaking is Mr. Depew's favorite diversion. In this respect he is like Mr. Joe Johnson. He would get up in the middle of a meal to make a speech. His speeches—like Mr. Johnson again—are the best in the country.

The other day Chauncey was riding along in a sleeper, thinking great thoughts, when, of a sudden, the train came to a stop at Cornell university. There was a big crowd outside, and the station platform was lined with yelling college boys.

"Speech, speech, speech!" they yelled.

Chauncey smiled. He was used to great ovations, but this was more than he expected. He waited modestly for a few minutes for the cries to subside. The yells grew louder. Chauncey got up, put on his best smile and buttoned up his coat. He strode out with all the dignity of a great man. He did not know that one of the faculty of Cornell was going off on the train and was being given a rousing send-off by the college boys.

Chauncey appeared upon the platform, bowing and smiling in every direction.

"Young men of Cornell," he began, in his best voice, "you do me distinguished honor—"

A great cheer went up. Some of the boys recognized him. They yelled louder. Chauncey continued his speech, and gained the attention of the crowd. He thanked them profusely for their reception, gave them some advice and retired. Just at this juncture the train drew out. The departing college professor walked inside and glared at Depew. He is now writing a treatise on "Nerve."

Many Crippled German Professors.

New York World.

An American in Germany was surprised to find a number of cripples among the celebrated professors, men whose high standard of learning makes them famous the world over. One Berlin professor is wheeled into his lecture room every day, and there are others similarly, though, for the most part, less painfully, afflicted. This is due partly to the fact that, under the military regime in Germany, when a boy is disqualified for the army, he is trained for science or the law.

The first London street to be lighted with gas was Golden lane, in 1807. Two years later gas lamps were put up on Pall Mall, and between 1814 and 1820 the entire central district of the metropolis was thus illuminated.

Southern Statistical Surprises.

Wilmington Messenger.]

The Agricultural Department at Washington has published some figures that surprise us—that the corn crop of 1894 was less than that of any year since 1881. This is remarkable after so many assurances in the newspapers that more corn was raised than previously. In the South it may have been so. In fact it was so. In the United States the figures are 1,212,-770,000 bushels for 1894, against 1,619,-494,000 bushels in 1893. In the South fourteen States are credited with 406,724,-000 bushels—an increase of 47,678,000 over 1893. But it is a smaller crop than the South grew in 1891, by 52,519,000, the very year it made 9,000,000 bales. So the South is not really producing enough corn to brag over. If the farmers are wide-awake to their interests in 1895 they will grow more corn than they grew in 1891. Last year's crop of cotton is now figured at 9,088,000 bales. In 1891, the crop was 9,035,379. The farmers should wake up. If they grow a great crop of corn they can grow a great crop of hogs, and then an abundance of hog and hominy and bacon and greens is assured. He is a wise farmer who keeps large hog pens well stocked and huge corn-cribs well filled. If you have a moderate crop of corn—barely enough for bread and horses—you will be sure to have a small hog pen and a smoke house barely supplied. It is reported that in 1894 the increase in hogs in the South was 786,693. Let it be double that this year. The South cannot afford to make cotton at 5 cents a pound, but it can afford to raise plenty of corn and hogs and all varieties of crops. It is said that in all the distinctively cotton-growing States the number of hogs increased largely in the last year, notably in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The Philadelphia Record discussing the figures of the Agricultural Department in connection with what the South accomplished said this:

"While emphasizing the fact that no Southern State raised as much corn in 1894 as in 1891, it is but fair to show how rapidly several States are returning to their former maximum production. Last year Mississippi raised 35,931,600 bushels of corn, or nearly 10,000,000 bushels more than in 1893. No such crop had been grown in that State since 1868. Alabama raised 34,760,000 bushels in 1894—6,000,000 bushels more than in 1893, and the largest crop since 1870. Arkansas produced 38,-438,000 bushels in 1893. The Texas crop of 69,339,000 bushels and the Tennessee crop of 68,060,000 bushels were gains of 8,000,000 and 5,500,000 bushels respectively, but still were far below the average crops of those States."

North Carolina should steadfastly pursue the improved system—raising all home supplies in abundance, including all necessaries for the farmers. The Record is right when it condemns the policy pursued by the South of raising more cotton in 1894 and less corn than it did in 1891. It is foolish and suicidal. In view of the steadily falling price of cotton for years is it not remarkable to see the infatuation of the farmers—their idolatry of cotton, still worshipping it as King, when as a fact he has had neither crown nor sceptre for years? The only thing that has kept the South from the poorhouse has been the imposed, unavoidable economy, saving practiced for some years. "Quit your foolishness," as Sam Jones would say.

The South has another most important economic lesson to learn if it would be independent. Why should not North Carolina, for instance, raise every horse and mule it uses? Why send large sums every year—possibly more than $1,000,000—out of the State for horses and mules when it is possible for all to be raised at home. It is estimated that the South sends to the West each year for products and horses and mules over $75,000,000. Think of that. Again we say, "Quit your foolishness."

Canibalism in Congo.

Salisbury Herald, April 1, '95.]

Dr. S. L. Hinde, who has just returned to England from four years' service with the Belgian forces in the Congo State tells startling statements in regard to the natives in some parts of this land. Canibalism, he says, is still prevalent in many districts. "At Ngandu, the headquarters of Congo Lutette, we found that the chief had gathered 10,000 cannibal brigands, mostly of the Batatela race. Through the whole of the Batatela country and from the Lurimbi northward, four days' march, one sees neither gray hairs nor halt nor blind. Even parents are eaten by their children on the first signs of approaching decrepitude. Ngandu is approached by a handsome pavement of human skulls, the top being the only part showing above the ground. I counted more than a thousand in the pavement. Almost every tree is crowned with a human skull.

"When we arrived at Lusuna's we found that Lusuna had died about 10 months before and we were told that when he was buried his followers cut the throats of a hundred men and placed them in the grave. They laid the chief's body on top and threw in a hundred live women, filled the hole and built a splendid house upon it.

Not very far from Mona Chellio's we came upon two villages of pigmies. In reply to a call from our guide about a hundred men and women came round us. They were friendly on that occasion, but later we learned to know them in other moods. It is a curious fact that they are not afraid of firearms. They drop when they see the flash and then run in and spear or shoot their opponents with the poisoned arrows before they have time to reload."

A Stevenson Story.

A charming story of Robert Louis Stevenson has just started on its rounds. The novelist was visiting a friend, afterward consul to Samoa, in northern Vermont. The gentleman had a little daughter about 11 years old, who very speedily became a devoted friend of the guest. In pouring forth her joys and sorrows in existence she confided to Mr. Stevenson the woeful fact she was born on the 29th day of February and therefore had enjoyed only two birthdays in all her 11 years. The poet sympathized not only in comforting words, but also in action. He meditated a few moments, then went to the writing desk and drew up the following document:

"I, Robert Louis Stevenson, in a sound state of mind and body, having arrived at the age when I no longer have any use for birthdays, do give and bequeathed my birthday, on the 13th of November, to Miss Adelaide Ide, to be hers from this year as long as she wishes it.

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON."

The little girl's delight at this rare and most welcome gift has shown its appreciation once a year through several years of birthday, and now the anniversary will be doubly treasured.

British India has over 2,000,000 square miles and is about the equal in size to that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky mountains.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Phythian in the Cape Fear Section.

The Lodge Weekly.]

Last week we had occasion to visit several places in the State, and we shall give to our readers a short account of what we saw. Perhaps some may find news that will encourage.

Leaving Raleigh Tuesday afternoon we reached Fayetteville in a few hours, and after a good supper at the Hotel LaFayette we repaired to the castle hall of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias. Here we met Bros. Cook, Holland, Williams, and a score or more of the hospitable members of this most thriving lodge. To visit Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, is to get an inspiration that will make one feel as though he wants to go right home to his own lodge and tell what he saw. The Pythians of Fayetteville have erected one of the handsomest buildings in the State, and they are virtually established in a home of their own. We imagine that feeling must be a very comfortable one, though we cannot speak from experience.

After the regular business of the lodge was over the degree staff rehearsed the third rank, in long form, and right excellently was the work performed. Some of the participants displayed a remarkable degree of proficiency in the histrionic art that would do credit to the stage. The Chancellor Commander especially deserves credit for the pains-taking manner in which he handles a somewhat difficult part. At its conclusion he was liberally applauded.

Any Knight of Pythias in this Grand Domain would do well to visit this live, progressive lodge. He need not feel backward or diffident, for he will meet with true knightly courtesy, and will be accorded a warm reception that will make him feel as much at home as though he was in his own lodge.

Wednesday was one of those days that is calculated to make one feel like a lost sheep or a strayed lamb, for the rain decended and the wind blew and beat upon all who dared to show a face out of doors. However, we fell in with some of the good brethren and the time passed pleasantly away.

That evening we paid our hotel bill (strange, wasn't it?), and taking the C. F. & Y. V. train at 4:20 and was soon on our way to the "City by the Sea." On the train we met our friend, Capt. Pemberton the conductor, who by the way is a member of Cumberland Lodge and an enthusiastic Pythian. We wish to say right here that we have never met better men or truer gentlemen than the employees of the C. F. & Y. V road.

In Wilmington we met a number of the brethren, and all reported increased enthusiasm for the work. We called on Bro. H. H. Munson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter R. A. M., and spent a very pleasant half hour in his company. We hereby return our thanks to Bro. Munson for kindness extended.

Our regular representative is in Wilmington at this writing, and we hope to have a good report from that field.

Cotton and Silver.

Constitution.

We have received a letter from a subscriber in South Georgia who says that a friend of Congressman Turner told him that the price of silver had no more to do with the price of cotton than pig iron. He cites Mr. Turner as authority for the statement and closes with the following: "Now, I am a close reader of The Constitution and I believe the price of silver has much to do with the price of cotton and other commodities. Am I right?"

We take pleasure in answering the above inquiry, and will try to do so in a very plain way: The price of silver was quoted yesterday at 67½ cents an ounce. It has been as low as 55 cents an ounce, and it is a remarkable fact that when it was quoted at its lowest figure, cotton, wheat, pig iron, and such like commodities were at the lowest price ever known in this country. We all know that since silver has advanced to 67½ cents an ounce the price of cotton has enhanced nearly a cent a pound, and wheat and pig iron have gone up in proportion.

This ought to satisfy reasonable men that the price of silver has something to do with the price of these commodities. But let us see further. An ounce of silver to-day will buy as much cotton, as much wheat, as much flour, as much pig iron, as much sugar, or any other produce of the American soil as it would buy in 1873. There can be no doubt of this fact. The silver miner with his ounce of silver can buy all these products for the same amount of silver as he could prior to 1873, but the man who makes these products cannot take the silver and have it coined as he once could do.

We are flippantly told by men who are paid, by office or otherwise, to talk so, that the silver miners will get all the benefit if we open the mints to silver coinage. Suppose the cotton man should sell his cotton for silver bullion and carry it to the government mints for coinage into silver dollars with which to pay his debts, and meet his other expenses. He would thus receive about 12½ cents a pound for his cotton, and so on with all of our staple American products. Now, this is an answer to a fallacy that no sensible man can defend. It is a fact so plain that there is no more sense in discussing it than there would be in discussing the result of putting ones finger in the fire—it will burn, and that's all there is about it.

The "Breathing Cave."

St. Louis Republic.]

In the state of North Carolina, in the western part, in the range of mountains known as the Fork range, is located the most remarkable cavern now known to exist. It is called the "Breathing Cave" and is certainly a most wonderful natural curiosity. During the summer months a current of air comes from it which is so strong that a full grown man cannot walk against it, and in winter the "inrush" of air is equally strong. At times a most unpleasant odor is omitted from the cave, which is supposed to be from the carcasses of dead animals which have been sucked in and killed by coming in contact with the inner wall of the inanimate, breathing monster. During the spring months, when the change from inhalation to exhalation takes place, the air is filled with pellets of hair, dry bones, small claws, etc., which are supposed to come from creatures sucked into this dry land maelstrom in times passed.

Many scientists have visited and revisited the place for the purpose of studying its peculiarities, but still the mystery remains unexplained.

This country imports a great many eggs from China.

THE EXILES OF ENGLAND.

Their Tombs and Memorials Scattered all over Europe.

London Telegraph.

No doubt we have driven out our own exiles as well as received the exiles of foreign states, although not in the same proportion and measure. There are tombs of Stuarts in Italy, and there is a church in Rome where have rested for centuries the remains of the greatest Irish rebel who ever stood up against the English crown. But the ashes of any Stuart would be welcame to a resting place here if it were so desired, and if the plot on earth which holds the body of the gallant Tyrone were to be incorporated with the soil of any English cemetery no Englishman would make objection, and indeed we fear that very few Englishman would know who the Earl of Tyrone was. There is some satisfaction in thinking that an Englishman traveling in foreign countries finds little of mute reproach in the graven names of exiles on tombstones. The bearing home in triumph of some banished man's coffin is often the crown of a political party's endeavor. Sometimes, too, the refusal to allow of the bringing home makes a man and a party popular. We can most of us remember well how the father of the late President Carnot became in a moment a popular idol out of comparative obscurity because he sternly refused to allow the remains of his own father to be brought back to France from a grave in Magdeburg.

It was in the zenith of the second empire, and Napoleon III thought he could do a popular thing, and indeed perhaps sincerely felt the desire to be generous, when he offered to the Carnot family to restore in triumph to France the coffin of the organizer of victory. Carnot, the son, sternly refused to accept the invitation. His father, he said, had given his genius and his life to the service of the French republic. His body should never rest in a land which was governed by imperial despotism. Perhaps the late President Carnot might never have been the chief magistrate of a French republic if his father had not thus peremptorily and publicly rejected the offer of Napoleon III. Time came round, and the empire is gone, and the Carnot tradition had its revenge. Napoleon III, to do him justice, was not ungenerous in his dealing with political opponents, at all events with political opponents whom he thought no longer able to work him harm. It is not easy, however, to make safe calculation in that way. The man in the coffin is sometimes able to work more harm to the ruling system than the orator in the political tribune.

"Intrinsic" Value.

The Augusta Chronicle, in carrying on a financial discussion with one of its country contemporaries, is giving its readers some very sound and wholesome facts on the subject of "intrinsic" value.

The misconception on this subject is widespread, and it is the most confusing as well as the most ridiculous of all the misconceptions in regard to money. The man who believes that gold and silver have "intrinsic" value will never be able to know what money really is. He has closed his ears to all information, and until he has unclosed them by getting rid of the ridiculous idea that gold or silver has inherent or "intrinsic" value, he will never be able to understand and appreciate the truths that are of the most vital importance to the people.

It is difficult to imagine how the delusion of "intrinsic" value could have originated, or, having originated, how it could have found a lodgment in minds otherwise sane. None of the great writers on economy—certainly none who is now regarded as an authority—ever propagated such a delusion.

In a publication native to this town we saw the other day a curious statement to the effect that the "intrinsic" value of silver, which was recently 59¼, is now above 63. This statement flies in its own face, makes months at itself, and gives itself a black eye. Silver rose in value because, in the view of speculators, there would be a new demand for the metal in the east on account of the Chinese war indemnity.

But how can "intrinsic" value rise or fall or be swayed by circumstances, or fluctuate in any way? This we should like to see explained for the benefit of the public. Such an explanation, if it is ever attempted by any of the goldbug editors, will be interesting and amusing, if not instructive.

The truth is that neither gold nor silver possesses "intrinsic" value. The value of these metals have rested solely on the demand for them as money and for employment in the arts. Take away the demand for gold as a money metal, and a silver dollar would buy two or three pounds of it.

The value of money is not "intrinsic," whether that money is gold, or silver, or legal tender paper. Its sole value lies in the fact that it enables men promptly and expeditiously to exchange the articles or commodities that they have for other articles and commodities that they want. Money is valuable only when it is parted with in exchange for property of some kind.

We are not stating theories, but facts—facts that ought to be and are self-evident to every school boy who has been taught to think. Nevertheless there are many men walking about the streets—grown men with beards and a knack for business—who are hugging to their bosoms the delusion that gold has "intrinsic" value—inherent and invariable value!

Sewage in Germany.

New York Sun.

The claim is made for Germany of having the most complete and successful system of sewage disposal of any country on the continent of Europe. In Berlin, where the features of this system are so perfectly represented, the drains from the houses receive both the rainwater, the refuge water from the kitchin, etc., and the contents of the water closets, conducting them to an arrangement of radial sewers, through which, by a natural fall, they pass to a dozen different pumping stations within the arrea of the town. From these the sewage, through the medium of combined force and suction pumps, proceeds through pipes of 3 feet or still greater diameter to the land which the corporation of Berlin possesses, the material thence making its final exit through a system of conduits so arranged that, before reaching them, it has parted with all its manurial power to the soil through which it is made to pass. The sewage water thus filtered reaches the river through the natural fall of the conduits in a comparatively purified state.



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Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

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The undersigned are associated in the practice of law, and all business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

H. McD. ROBINSON.
C. W. BIDGOOD.

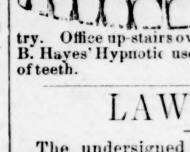
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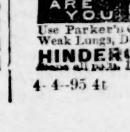
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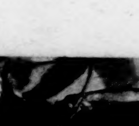
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GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895.

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., APRIL 11, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

MENTAL OR MORAL OBLIQUITY.

The attitude of the goldbug organs presents a curious study. When the 53d Congress, under pressure of the administration, passed the bill repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law without conditions, every goldbug interest was satisfied. If not, we should be glad to be informed in what respect. At the first opportunity, to wit, in the elections of November last, the party which the administration and the 53d Congress represented was almost buried under an adverse vote. When that Congress came to an end on the 4th of March without having supplemented the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law by the slightest act enlarging the use of silver, it reaffirmed in the most emphatic way possible the position it took in the first instance.

The goldbugs had said that the cause of the democratic defeat in November was the people's fear that the Congress which had obeyed the administration's command to wipe from the statutes the last "makeshift" of a law favorable to silver, would turn round and pass one, over the President's veto, favorable to silver. But Congress let its life die without justifying in the slightest degree the alleged fear of the people, that is, without passing any law whatever favorable to silver. A person with an ordinarily constructed mind would say, therefore, that, if the gold-bug contention were correct, the next elections should show a reversal of the people's judgment as a consequence of their having the proof that they had misjudged the intentions of Congress. The next elections occurred the other day in many States of the North and West, and, instead of a reversal of their judgment, the people's adverse vote against the democracy was even more pronounced than before, as overwhelming as the previous disaster had been. Under these circumstances, the ordinarily constructed mind would say that the evidence was now complete: that is to say, the administration and Congress fulfilled the wildest dreams of the goldbugs in completely shutting off an increase of the currency by stopping the further use of silver under the Sherman law, and the party they represented was overwhelmingly beaten at the ensuing elections; and these same authorities then proceeded to emphasize their first act by refusing to pass any supplemental legislation favorable to silver, and the party they represented was still more overwhelmingly beaten at the next elections. That is the record of the administration and Congress, and that is the record of the elections, viz: of the elections of last autumn and of this spring.

In view of these unmistakable indications of the people's temper, the sensible democrats of Illinois have called a convention to meet in June to give authoritative expression to the views of the rank and file on this burning question of silver. Incredible as it may seem, this is the way the New York Times, the chief organ of the goldbug "democrats", treats the sensible proposition of the Illinois democrats:

> We do not believe that the majority of all the Democratic voters in Illinois are in favor of unlimited silver. On the contrary, we are confident that with the question fairly discussed, in a year of national elections and a straight vote, that dangerous doctrine would be voted down. But if a majority of the active politicians in the State want that kind of fight this year it is just as well that they should have it and get it out of the way. The party would be beaten on it—hopelessly, crushingly beaten. There is no doubt on that point. *The outrageous folly of the Democratic Congress mainly with reference to the currency question cost the Democratic Party in 1894 at least 100,000 votes.* A campaign for a limitless silver coinage will not bring many voters back and will estrange still others. But if there are enough hare-brained politicians in the party to carry the conventions for that sort of a campaign, let them do it. It will be easier to get common sense into their heads next year, when it will be needed.

Is this machine-mugwump mentally or morally obliquitous?

FEAR THE GIFT-BEARING GREEKS.

The Washington Post, a semi-independent paper, which is always safely republican on the home stretch, and, in the long run as well as the short, goldbug, had a leading editorial the other day advocating the nomination of a Southern man for the Presidency in 1896. If the Post's proposition meant such a nomination by its own party, the republican, we should be delighted. But, as we understand it, the proposition is that the democrats try the experiment. We are opposed to this, in toto, for the simple reason that the democracy is sufficiently handicapped already by its record at Washington since it came into power. We cannot afford to carry another feather's weight. No doubt the ultimate idea is that the bait of a Southern candidate, even though a goldbug (like Hoke Smith, for example), will win enough votes in the South, added to the goldbug votes of the North, to carry the country. The Post and its backers reckon without their host. The nomination of such a man as Hoke Smith, or other like him, would be as offensive to the democracy of the South at large as the recent appointment of Senator Ransom was to the Democracy of North Carolina.

By the way, in this connection, cannot the Washington correspondents of North Carolina newspapers cease their talk about our minister to Mexico? The sooner he is forgotten in North Carolina and ceases to be a factor in our politics, the better for the democratic party. There is hardly a doubt that the forcing of his candidacy for a renomination upon the party in the late campanign, in face of the explicit declaration of the State convention in opposition to his course in Congress—backed as that candidacy was supposed to be during the campaign, and was admitted by his friends to be since the campaign, by his and his friends' money—there is hardly a doubt that it was this act of an unsatisfied ambition which caused enough disgusted democrats to stay at home, or to train with the populists, to put North Carolina in her present disgraceful plight.

We are led to make these remarks by the recent statements of the correspondents that it is General Ransom's intention to return to the State in time to take part in next year's campaign. As that campaign will in all probability be run on a straight issue, between the republicans and democrats, of conditional or unconditional bi-metalism, Gen'l Ransom's place would be with the republicans. If that were his intention, the harm would not be great. If, however, the idea should become fixed in the minds of the people by such publications as we have referred to, that he is to be injected into the campaign of '96 as a democrat in opposition to the party platform, as he was last year, the advantage of position we are now reaping from the collossal misdeeds of the late Legislature will disappear. And if the assurances of the correspondents are to be followed by the fact, we might as well abandon effort as a party.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read Col. Green's admirable letter.

* * *

The big office table of the Postmaster-General, says a correspondent, is entirely covered with a plate-glass top, underneath which is spread a map of the United States, so that when talking with railroad officials, postal authorities, mail contractors, and other callers the Postmaster-General has before his eyes the geography of every section of the country.

* * *

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1895.

It looks now as though the administration had won a very creditable diplomatic victory from Great Britain in that little affair of Nicaragua, and that Great Britain had greatly modified that bluff about bombarding Nicaragua's seaports. Nothing official has been given out about the diplomatic correspondence on this matter within the last few days, but there are good reasons for stating that Ambassdor Bayard has been most positively assured by the British government that nothing will be done in its dealings with Nicaragua that can be properly construed into a violation of the Monroe doctrine. This assurance was naturally very gratifying to President Cleveland and the other members of the administration. It was saying in a round-about way that Great Britain never really meant to carry out that bombarding threat, and it was also in a way a recognition of the Monroe doctrine. That this assurance from Great Britain was the result of the courageous position taken by the administration as to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is certain. And nothing was lost by the knowledge on the part of Great Britain, that the United States had a sufficient naval force in the South Atlantic to back up the position assumed.

The arrival of the new Spanish minister is anxiously awaited in Washington, as it is believed that he will have several important communications to make to this government. The Allianca incident is still open, and the belief is still growing that Spain is trying to play a double game in connection therewith, notwithstanding its promise to make it satisfactory as soon as it was in possession of the necessary information. As the Spanish minister is to spend a week or ten days in Cuba before coming to Washington he will be expected to acquire all the needed information and if his government then still delays making a satisfactory settlement he may find himself very disagreeably surprised soon after his arrival. And his surprise is not likely to be displeasing to the Cuban revolutionists.

Postmaster General Wilson dropped into his new duties as naturally as though he has been dealing with postal affairs all his life, and he is the same urbane gentleman in dealing with his numerous callers that he always was during his extended Congressional career. He has long ago proved himself well protected against that insidious disease known to ordinary folk as the "big head," therefore no one is surprised to find him just as accessible as when he was a member of Congress.

The projectors of the new silver party profess to have encouraging reports from a number of States, but their professions are largely discounted by their claims as to the States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The only claim these people make that is backed by common sense and hard facts, is that a large majority of the voters of the country are bimetallists. That claim is unnecessary because it is known by everybody, but that doesn't mean that all the bimetallists are ready to drop their party affiliations and unite in an assistant republican party, which is about all the new silver party is.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax cases is disappointing to everybody, and probably to nobody more than to members of the court. The constitutionality of the law stands, not by an affirmative decision, but because the eight justices sitting were evenly divided. Incomes from rents, municipal and State bonds are exempted from the tax. But what most disappointed the members of the court was the stealing of a copy of the decision in advance of its being officially made. It was sold to the correspondent of a Chicago paper and telegraphed to that city. The decision will make lots of worry and litigation for the government, but Secretary Carlisle is very positive that it will not make necessary the calling of an extra session of Congress, although the exceptions will probably reduce the receipts from the income tax at least one-half. But even if not a nickel was received from that source by the Treasury, Secretary Carlisle says there will be money enough and to spare to carry the government until the regular session of Congress without any embarrassment.

That Wonderful Legislature.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Was it Mirabeau the orator or Marat the butcher who gave utterance to the sententious exclamation: "Mr. Speaker, I have long known that from the Capitol to the Tarpeian was but a step." Whichever it was, he was presumptively feeling to see whether he still wore a head on his shoulders, for it was uttered in the days of the guillotine, when a crime against the State, real or imaginary, was apt to bring about a divorce between those two essential members. So should it ever be. The man who takes liberties with the liberties of the State should be made to realize that his crown piece wags by uncertain tenure. To put it plain, "from the capitol to the gibbet or the penitentiary, *should be* but a step, if the lawmaker grows oblivious to duty or sworn responsibility, and presumes on parliamentary prerogative, regardless of law or constitutional restriction."

The lawmaker should be more amenable to an infraction of laws than any other in the body politic. Recent events would seem to argue the contrary. A late paragraph in the daily press told of a poor silly lad who was sentenced to two years imprisonment for an insignificant forgery, five cents if memory is not at fault. This, bear in mind, was during the late session of the late august legislature, which was privy directly or indirectly to another forgery entailing incalculable loss and inconvenience upon the great body of the people and especially upon the class least able to bear it.

Surely the proclamation as law of a bill which had not the sanction and approval of even that mongrel majority horde, should fasten the charge of forgery on some party or parties cognizant of the fact and scarcely in minor degree upon others who acquiesced in this great wrong through ignorance or culpable indifference.

There is so much denial and counter denial of responsibility for this high handed if not unprecedented outrage, that it would puzzle a grand jury to name the chief malefactor not to speak of seemingly willing and complaisant accessories. But they should be known if searching scrutiny can reach them, and the brand of infamy and writhing scorn be imprinted on the frontlet of each in lieu of the more suitable if not *only* adequate penalty outlined above, which the lawyers tell us is impracticable, the more the pity. The inquisition should be an all sweeping one extending from the head of the house to the tail end of the clerical force, including the framer of the bill, the amender, the committee having cognizance, not omitting the advisory board of so called visiting statesmen, which enjoys the repute of supplying the small modicum of brain for the entire concern.

If indeed there be no law to reach such haught traitors as would thus dare to trifle with the people's rights, by all means let one be framed to fit the case as soon as the council halls are cleared of this pack of mountebanks, and decent, intelligent men are sent to take their place. Otherwise some other irresponsible rogue may claim this as precedent for imitation should North Carolina ever again grow politically daft and utterly insane and thus give them the opportunity. Such a statute might stand as an object lesson and eternal caution to would be *individual* lawmakers by having it captioned with a picture suggestive of John G. Saxe's heraldic legend: "Two poles standant, one beam crossant, one rope pendaut and one—(such Solon, at least,) danglant." Such symbol would likewise be a standing reminder to legislative dolts "puffed up with a little brief authority" that popular lunacy is usually shortlived.

One of the most valuable and instructive compilations of political records ever published (twenty-four vols., 1745) is the Parliamentary History of England. Demagogues who aspire to rule States, would do well to read and inwardly to digest it. It runs back for nearly a thousand years and chronicles the ups and downs of the greatest of all races of all times in its persistent reach out and unconquerable resolve for freedom. Those sturdy old boys, pardon for taking a liberty with our glorious old grandfathers, had set-backs innumerable, a tithe of which would have made slaves of any race without the "Angle," component. It tells of foreign and intestine wars without number, and usually waged at the beck and behest of some assinine crown wearer. It tells of encroachments for a time upon chartered rights by kings and lords. It tells of legalized murders of some of the grandest men that have ever lived. It tells of usurpations in many ways, and most dangerous of all to liberty on the line of unauthorized taxation. It gives insight into insidious and cat-like approach of tyranny, and many other devilish deeds it tells of, oft sanctioned by Lords and Commons, but usually resisted by the common folk at home with sturdy, surly, English bull-dog obstinacy. And this mighty battle of centuries was kept up in order that you and I might be free, although just now we are a little short of the mark. But there's one thing that the "Parliament History" fails to tell so far as my reading and research has gone. Yes, it fails to tell of a single bill, good, bad or indifferent, being smuggled through surreptitiously as passed that had no higher legality than the *ipse dixit* of two or three, or half a dozen or half a score of unprincipled representatives, with clerkly connivance.

That masterly stroke in law-making was reserved for a North Carolina legislative body to discover.

This one instance is but of a piece with others on the same line, not to mention infamies numerous violative of common decencies, notably going into mourning over "the black Douglas," modernized.

The one given should suffice to sink that extraordinary legislature to the pits of eternal loathing. It's enough to sink an old-fashioned seventy-four gun-ship.

W. J. G.

The Preference Law.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, April 4, 1895.

Hon. F. I. Osborne, Attorney General, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR: I wish you to investigate the question whether a proceeding cannot be instituted by you in behalf of the State against the Secretary of State, as a nominal defendant to restrain him from furnishing for publication the Act known as "An Act to regulate assignments and other conveyances of like nature in North Carolina" until it could be determined whether it passed the Legislature and whether its enrollment was procured by fraud and forgery.

It has been suggested to me that you, as the Attorney General might institute a proceeding to go behind the ratification by alleging fraud and establishing the fact before the Court that none of the acts essential to its validity, as a law, were in fact performed, except the enrollment and ratification.

In Scarborough vs. Robinson the want of ratification was declared a fatal defect. Why should not the more important matter of failing to pass a bill through either House be sufficient to show its want of validity? No matter how the courts may construe the law, it should not be enforced under any conceivible construction, if it is not in fact the law, but has been forced upon the people by fraud and forgery.

In order to satisfy the public of the readiness of the Executive Department to promptly lend its aid in relieving them from the consequences of this and other iniquitous legislation, that ought to be inquired into, I request you to give me an answer to day.

Very respectfully yours,
ELIAS CARR,
Governor.

"DEAR SIR:—Your letter of yesterday was received this morning. In it you request me to investigate the question whether a proceeding cannot be instituted in behalf of the State against the Secretary of State as a nominal defendant to restrain him from furnishing for publication the act known as 'An Act to Regulate Assignments and other Conveyances of Like Nature' in North Carolina, until it could be determined whether it passed the Legislature, and whether its enrollment was procured by fraud or forgery.

"In compliance with the request of Your Excellency I have investigated the question, as far as I could within the limited time suggested in your letter, and have reached the conclusion that no such proceeding as the one mentioned by you can be maintained.

"After a thorough search I can find no authority in our State or elsewhere to sustain it, and I cannot see how the State as a person distinguished from its citizens is interested in the question.

"As you are aware, the action, if brought, would have to be brought in behalf of the State with you as the relator of the plaintiff and me as counsel. There is, in my opinion, nothing in the official duties of either of us which requires us to bring proceedings in any court to nullify an act of the Legislature whether legally passed or not.

"But I do find authority in our own State for a proceeding of another character which may effect the desired purpose and afford a remedy to our people against the infamous outrage that has been perpetrated upon them. I think any citizen, in behalf of all others, may bring the action you suggest. Such a proceeding in the nature of a mandamus has been allowed in our courts in the case of Scarborough vs. Robinson, 81 North Carolina, page 409. Perry vs. Whitaker, 71 North Carolina, page 475 is somewhat analogous.

"Besides, I find authority in other States to the same effect. Among others, State vs. Cunningham, 83 Wisconsin, page 90, (35 American State reports, page 27,) Wise vs. Bigger, 79 Virginia, page 269.

"There is nothing to prevent Your Excellency as a citizen, in behalf of all other citizens, from bringing this action, and if you will permit me to go behind duties as your legal advisor I take this opportunity to say that you as our most prominent citizen are the proper person to do so.

"If Your Excellency should decide upon the course recommended the whole matter will come before the courts for decision and I, therefore, express no opinion upon their right or power to go behind the ratification of an act of the Legislature and inquire whether or not the requirements of the Constitution were observed in its passage, but confine myself to the question asked as to the method of procedure.

Yours respectfully,
F. I. OSBORNE,
Attorney General."

The Supreme Court has since construed the preference law as only restricting the right to execute assignments, mortgages and deeds in trust or make conditional sales to secure pre-existing debts. Contemporaneous obligations may still be secured by such liens on sales. Balances due, however, for last year cannot be carried by commission merchants and secured with notes for current advancements.

The Chief Justice and Justices Furches, Clark, and Montgomery agree upon the decision. Justice Avery filed a dissenting opinion, holding that no properly constituted case was before the court. Justice Clark concurred with Justice Avery that the case was not properly constituted.

Honors to Mr. George Davis that Honor the Bestowers.

Cape Fear Camp, United Confederate Veterans, of Wilmington, has done itself honor in paying the following just tribute to the ex-Attorney General of the Confederacy, a man of exalted character, ability and attainments:

CAPE FEAR CAMP NO. 254,
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 3.

The Hon. George Davis, Attorney General Confederate States of America, Wilmington, N. C.:

HONORED SIR:—At its annual meeting on April 1st, this camp was notified of your indisposition, which occasioned the liveliest thrill of regret prompted by the most profound sympathy. While organized on the basis of honorary and personal membership, that each member should have been in the active army or navy service, yet, by a unanimous vote of the camp, you were elected an honorary member thereof. This camp, assured that it represents the sentiments of all Confederates in North Carolina, regards you as the pure and personal incarnation of the principles for which they bled and suffered, and considers itself honored in presenting to you their most cordial sympathy in your affliction, and assures you that they regard you as the living embodiment in person and in character of that high state of manly, devoted and Christian integrity, which was demonstrated so thoroughly in the Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and which led him to incorporate you in his official family for the good of that dear Republic, as the singular and representative Statesman of North Carolina.

As the Confederate pride of our city, as the surviving monument in our beloved State of its loyal contribution to Confederate life and liberty, and as a personality which we revere, honor and cherish, we as a committee appointed therefor, present to you the loving sympathy, the devout respect and the personal regard of our camp.

[Signed.[Yours in dear old bonds,
E. L. PEARCE,
JOHN R. MARSHALL,
O. A. WIGGINS,
Committee.

"Fayetteville in Prospective."

Correspondence of the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 10, '95.

MR. EDITOR:—The building of more and larger cotton mills is the hope of this community. They must and will come, because we have water and railway facilities which offer superior shipping advantages.

Looking back to the years of 1858 to '65, I remember we had four cotton mills operated successfully. Capitalists are looking South for acceptable sites, and will come if we offer them the same inducements that are offered by our sister States. Our brighest hopes must be realized from manufacturing. There are on our river at or near the boat landing many beautiful mill sites, two creeks running through the city, affording water power all the year; we have an unexcelled climate, high elevation above low-water; beautiful scenery, good drainage, and in *sight* two cotton mills; a system of water works; electric light system; electric street railway; telephone exchange; public squares; city park; enlarged market house; efficient fire department; beautiful fair grounds; graded school; many private schools; military academy; two shuttle block factories; two bucket factories; planing mills; saw mills; cotton gins; corn and wheat mills, and the very best mineral waters—springs only an evening's drive away, and other attractions, all inviting the get-up-and-get men of capital who want to double their millions. Here in our own southland, is the best place on earth to make money, and we extend you, gentlemen, a cordial invitation to come among us, invest your money, and be assured our hearthstones are always open to the strangers who come in our midst to dwell. We want you to come and see that what we write can be more than realized by the powerful revolutionizing effect of money in machinery and machinery in motion.

CONFRERE.

To the Public.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—It is said on our streets that this people love darkness more than light, because their deeds are evil. Shall it be so. No, no, says every man who loves progress and the enlightening influences that true progress gives. We have groped in darkness long enough, and now that the opportunity will soon be afforded every voter to throw off the chains of darkness and put on the beautiful robe of light, we confidently expect that you will do it, and that the sun shall not go down on the 6th day of May, until by your votes you have made it so, for remember this light we speak of is free to you all. All it costs is to vote for it. Under our charter there can be no special tax, and if it could, there is no necessity, because the present taxes are sufficient to pay for the running of the plant independent of any rental. Don't listen to those who through ignorance make any statements to the contrary, for our very wisest and best men all agree that light we should have, and we reposing confidence in the wisdom of the voting public confidently expect it to come.

Remember that this is the only chance you will have to decide this matter in two years—until the next legislature meets.

More anon. CITIZEN.

A New Source of Wealth.

N. Y. World.

A Senator of France, M. Girault, has offered as an amendment to the annual budget a proposition to tax titles of nobility. His scale of taxation, which is certainly modest, is graduated as follows: Prince, 1,000 francs; duke, 800 francs; marquis, 700 francs; count, 600 francs; viscount, 500 francs; baron, 400 francs; double prefix, 200 francs; single prefix 100 francs.

This is not the first proposition that has been made to tax titles of nobility in France, and it will probably fail as its predecessors did. The absurdly low tariff put on a real and genuine article of nobility is enough to condemn it. But is there not a suggestion in it for us? Is there not in it the "potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice," if rightly utilized?

If there are Americans who are willing to pay a million or two for a title and throw in a daughter besides, might it not be possible, by a judicious issue of genuine titles guaranteed by the Government, to pay off the national debt, settle the currency question and keep our heiressess and our gold balance safe from foreign raids? Our titles would be fully as good as the majority of the European titles. They would be a little bit new at first, but they would be authentic and would not need cleaning.

There are in France fifty thousand families revelling in a title or distinctive prefix. We should not need that many. At the most recent quotations for titles in this country a much smaller number would suffice to lift us above all the worries of debt, taxes and revenue, besides gratifying our highest social aspirations.

Harpers' Publications.

Harper's Bazar includes in its several departments everything interesting to women and valuable in the domestic circle. The wisest economy dictates a subscription to this brilliant weekly paper, as in fashion alone its readers save during a single year many times its price. The woman who takes Harper's Bazar is prepared for every occasion, ceremonious or informal.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Cured of Eczema.

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., South Carolina, writes: "I had suffered for thirteen years with Eczema, and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner." See advertisement. —*Adv.*

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity because the tonic of winter air is gone, and milder weather, increased moisture, accumulated impurities in the blood and debilitated condition of the body, open the way for that tired feeling, nervous troubles, and other ills. The skin, mucous membrane and the various organs strive in vain to relieve the impure current of life. They all welcome

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to assist Nature at this time when she most needs help, to purify the blood, tone and strengthen the laboring organs and build up the nerves.

"I was almost sick in bed last spring and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I grew better in a short time and now whenever I feel tired and drowsy in the morning and do not sleep well at night I take some of Hood's Sarsaparilla and about one or two of Hood's Pills". J. W. SANDERS, Wise, West Virginia.

Purifies The Blood

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found that it gives me an appetite. It strengthens me and purifies my blood." MISS LYDIA MADDOX, Partlow, Virginia.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A new, complete and up-to-date Hand book of information, covering nearly 200 cities, towns and resorts, contained in the current issue of the Rand-McNally Guide. $3.00 per year, 40c. per copy. 162 Adams Street, Chicago.

FOR RENT.—Office and two Rooms centrally located—near the market, in part or in whole. Apply at OBSERVER OFFICE.

COLLARS.—All styles and sizes at 2½ cents apiece, at MIKE FOLB'S.

TO FAMILIES OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—If you wish FIRST-CLASS CREAMY BUTTER, send us your orders. Will ship from 10 lbs. up, price 25c. RIVERSIDE FARM, Ore Hill, N. C.

WILL SELL YOU A PAIR OF GERMAN HARES at $1.50. They grow very large. RIVERSIDE FARM, Ore Hill, N. C.

April, 1895, Fashion Sheets free at FRANK THORNTON'S.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Delicate Or Debilitated **Women** SHOULD USE

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties, and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well. —J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A BILL

To be Entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and Operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the City of Fayetteville be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, erect and establish all necessary land, works and machinery, wherewith to furnish electric lights and motive power for the use of the city and its citizens, and for persons living in its suburbs.

Section 2. For the foregoing purposes it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville to issue and sell, at a price not less than par, the coupon bonds of said City to the amount of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars, said bonds to be in denominations of One Hundred ($100) Dollars and Five Hundred ($500) Dollars and to run for a period of thirty years from the issue of the same, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December of each year after their issue.

Section 3. Said coupon bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary of The City of Fayetteville, and it shall be the duty of said Secretary to keep an accurate account of the same.

Section 4. The coupons of said bonds shall be receivable by the Tax Collector and Treasurer of The City of Fayetteville in payment of taxes and all dues to the City.

Section 5 That it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville, in addition to lighting the streets and public buildings of the city, to provide lights and motive power for private use at such rentals as may be agreed upon, and the receipts arising from said rents shall be specially kept by the Treasurer of said city, and shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the coupons may fall due, and to the further purpose of creating a sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars per annum, which sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars it shall be the duty of the authorities of said city to lay aside annually from any funds in the Treasury, and any surplus from said rentals in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and the sinking fund above provided for, shall be applied to the payment of the operating expenses of the plant; and any deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of either interest, the sinking fund, or the operating expenses of said system of Electric Lights and Motive Power, shall be paid from the current tax receipts of said city and shall be charged as necessary light expense. Should there be any excess from private rentals over the amount necessary to pay said interest, the sinking fund and the operating expenses, such excess shall be used for the payment of the ordinary expenses and liabilities of the city.

Section 6. All administrators, executors and guardians and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are hereby authorized and empowered to invest the funds entrusted to them in said bonds.

Section 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, within twenty days after the ratification of this Act, to publish this Act in full for a period of thirty days in some newspaper published in the City of Fayetteville and at the same time and in the same newspaper to give notice of an election to be held at the Market House in said City on a day to be specified in said advertisement, for the purpose of approving or disapproving this Act by a popular vote.

Section 9. The Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville shall appoint a Registrar of the voters of said The City of Fayetteville who shall register such citizens of said City as are not at present registered, and who would be entitled to vote at this election; and shall cause such publication and notices to be given as are provided by Section 7 of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Section 10. The duties of the Registrar, so to be appointed, the Registration and the oath of electors shall be as provided by Sections, 8, 9 and 10 of Chapter 153 of said Private Laws of 1893.

Section 11. The Board of Aldermen of said City shall appoint two judges of election to hold said election and the duties and powers and qualifications of said judges of election shall be the same as are provided by said Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893; and all matters and questions as to the election herein provided for shall be determined according to the provisions of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893, Sections 7 to 14 inclusive of both.

Section 12. The ballots to be used at the election herein provided for shall be upon white paper and without device and shall contain the words "Bonds" or "No Bonds."

Section 13. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of the City of Fayetteville voting "Bonds."

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D., 1895.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1895.

I, OCTAVIUS COKE, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing (seven sheets) to be a true copy from the records of this office.

[LS.] Done in office at Raleigh, this 15th day of March, 1895.

OCT. COKE, Secretary of State.

Page's Celebrated Candies.

MASON'S UNEQUALED BANQUET WAFERS, CAKES and CRACKERS.
BALDWIN APPLES, BANANAS,
ORANGES, LEMONS and COCOANUTS.
BANQUET, CREAMERY AND FANCY ELGIN BUTTER.
CHEESE.
CANNED GOODS.
KINGAN'S OLD RELIABLE and PICNIC HAMS.
LAGUIRA AND RIO COFFEE.
FINEST TEAS.
BEST BRANDS FLOUR AND MEAL,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &C.
—AT—
C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

Sale of Land for Taxes 1894

The Land described below, levied on will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House of the County, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 6th, 1895, to satisfy the unpaid Taxes, together with the costs and expenses due thereon to the County and State.

E. H. EVANS, Tax Collector.

GRAY'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME. DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
Jackson, Dora 23 acres Murphy's swamp	$1 70
McMillan, Geo 35 acres, residence	1 70
Wright, Alfred 5 acres, Willis creek	85

ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, J K 5 acres, res Chicken road	$3 50
Autry, W B 170 acres res Little Rockfish	6 50
Bryant, L B 20 acres Wilmg'n road	4 44
Benoy, J H 1 acre res Fair Ground	1 65
Brewington, Wm 80 acres Wilmington road	8 09
Barnes, Green 1 acre Fair Grounds	4 51
Calhoun, Jno A 69 acres res Cold Camp	4 85
Garven, James 2 acres near Hope Mills	3 50
Gilchrist, Fisher 50 acres Big Rockfish	3 50
McKinnon, Miles 51 acres Big Rockfish	1 75
Raynor, N W 1 acre Hope Mills	3 58
Snipes, Henry 2 acres near Pearce's Mill	3 25
Shepard, E 24 acres residence	1 78
Turner, Sam 150 acres residence	1 55
Tatom, J H 10 acres Piney Bottom	3 10
Walker, Ed 1½ acres Wilmington Road	3 25
Walker, Lucy ⅓ of an acre Wilmington road	80
Hobbs, E S Est of 211 acres Juniper	4 03

SEVENTY FIRST TOWNSHIP.

Brady, Arthur 47 acres residence	$4 27
Jones, Martin 57 acres res	1 45
Maxwell, L M 156 acres res	1 21
McDougald, Alex 26 acres res	1 31
McFadyen, Effie 531 acres res	6 01
McKay, Rina estate 10 acres Big Branch	1 00
McKay, Jonas 1 acre res	3 22
McKay, Thos 20 acres res	1 20
McLauchlin, Jas 25 acres joins Martin	4 00
McLauchlin, Mollie 10 acres Big Branch	95
McLean, Jas 10 res	1 13
McPherson, Robert 2 acres res	1 11
Signet, George 45 acres res	1 40
Shaw, Amos 70 acres res	95
Wright, Chas 6 acres res	3 50
Williams, James 42 acres res	1 98
McGill, Henry 25 acres res	1 00
Armstrong, Rich'd 10 acres joins Robinson	1 20
Brooks, William 10 acres res	1 20
Bain, Martha 107 acres joins Goodwin	1 80
Baker, Iris 8 acres res	1 42
Bowles, David 320 acres res	6 49
Buie, John B 73 acres res	2 35
Burton, Henderson 6 acres res	3 25
Buie, Simon 10 acres res	1 20
Ballard, Henry 47 acres Black Branch	1 70
Cameron, D C 5 acres res	3 74
Carter, Amos 130 acres Monroe road	4 20
Davis, Mrs H 100 acres Chicken road	1 70
Darroch, Angus 50 acres Neill Shaw land	1 70
Durden, D J 25 acres res	1 20
Hadley, Fanny 50 acres Cross Creek	1 70
Hart, H E 16 acres res	4 00
Hill, Graham 150 acres res	6 07
Halliday, Crisie 4½ acres res	1 35
Kelly, Jno D 15 acres res	3 50
Lenard, Mrs Alfred 24 acres res	1 20
Lovitt, John 50 acres res	2 01
Lovitt, Chester 25 acres Persimon	1 95
Monroe, T S 37 acres res	5 35
Monroe, M N 175 acres late res	5 70
McArthur, W D 45 acres res	1 95
McDougald, James 39 acres res	4 00
McGill, Randall 55 acres Black Creek	1 20
McNeill, James 160 acres res	3 85
McPherson, Daniel 4 acres res	1 63
Raynor, W E 32 acres Beaver Creek	3 50
Raynor, K R 32 acres res	3 00
Ray, W H 50 acres Mill Creek	4 00
Ray, Flora 5 acres joins S E Hart	1 20
Ray, Gilbert C 500 aces Sandy land	5 70
Rasbury, Elizabeth 120 acres res	3 40
Rasbury, Mary 74 acres Beaver Creek	3 70
Sloan, E G B 100 acres joins McFadyen	2 70
Watson, A H 50 acres Caple land	2 20
Wright, Archie 25 acres res	2 25
Waddell, Elizabeth 6 acres res	4 00

QUEWHIFFLE TOWNSHIP.

Dockery, Sim 5 acres Rockfish	3 16
Murphy, Sim 20 acres Lightwood	3 24
Sinclair, J L 600 acres Juniper Creek	4 70
Sinclair, Alex 260 acres Buffalo Creek	3 70

CARVER'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Green, W J 145 acres Tokay	$121 55
Collier, E F 326 acres C F River	26 80
Hair, Jno J 28 acres residence	1 50
McCormick, Hugh (Heirs) 250 acres acres, Jno Wood land	1 95
Ray, Joe 210 acres res	6 88
Walker, Misses J A & J C 200 acres res	7 35
Graham, W H 12 acres res	1 20

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Bain, D A 50 acres Black River	$3 00
Lee, Robert 22 acres res	3 78
Bain, A J 50 acres Black River	2 00
McLellan, D G 56 acres Jeri Dawson land	3 46
Taylor, I W 103 acres Flat Branch	5 70
Tew, J R 364 acres res	14 95
Williams, Nathan 148 acres res	9 80

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.

Baker, Thos J 14 acres res	$2 05
Culbreth, D B 47 acres res	7 09
Lock, Maxwell 104 near Hornrine	2 20
McDaniel, David 40 acres res Bunk Swamp	2 05
Johnson, Lucretia, 95 acres Becton place	5 70
Taylor, Mrs Frances 55 acres, Folly	1 95
Talbott, R S 50 acres, joins J N Talbott	7 02

CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Bryant, B F 37 acres res	$3 65
Carter, J W 121 acres res	5 05
Clifton, D A 100 acres Bushy Lake	1 74
Edwards, G S 90 acres res	6 16
Evans, Warren 34 acres res	3 40
Evans, Joe 25 acres Cade land	1 35
Faircloth, J W 15 acres joins D K Hall	3 33
Fort, T J 50 acres Haywood lands	2 95
Hall, J R 70 acres res (personal property tax)	3 70
Hall, Love D 30 acres res	2 64
Maxwell, W G 69 acres res	3 03
Robertson, J P 600 acres res	39 04
Strickland, Lucetta 35 acres Strickland	1 05
Williamson, Dave 12 acres Williamson land	88
Collins, H C 75 acres W W Autry land	2 20
Evans, Jnoa. (Heirs) 100 acres Sand Ridge	2 70
Evans, Peter 12 acres Evans land	3 30
Evans, Jacob 35 acres res	1 40
Hawley, Mrs S E 1 acre	1 10

BEAVER DAM TOWNSHIP.

Beard, Nancy 256 acres res	$2 97
Beard, E F 11 acres res	2 64
Cashwell, W H 35 acres res	1 65
Hales, Mary B 56 acres	1 09
Hales, Joel C 95 acres	1 08

CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Atkins, Mrs Sarah res Person st	$5 45
Broadfoot, Mrs Thos res Moore st	5 70
Bryant, R T Wilmington road	2 60
Cox, Esther res Lamont street	3 20
Dunn, A H res Ramsey st	3 35
Gill, Thos res Murchinson road	3 20
Hill, Annie res Ramsey st	2 20
Herring, L G res Harrington Hill	2 45
Holliday, Eliza D res Cumberland st	3 20
McKay, Maria res New st	1 25
Phillips, H C Frink Alley	2 20
Williams, Sam Wilmington road	2 95
Williams, J L estate imp Ramsey st	3 70
Williams, S H res Franklin st	3 00
Williams, W A res Hillsboro st	2 00
Wright, Martha res Rose land	1 20
Benton, J H res Grove st	4 40

Land Sale for Taxes.

On Monday, the sixth day of May, 1895, I will sell at the Court House in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., at 11 o'clock, the following lots, pieces and parcels of land to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy Taxes due to the City of Fayetteville, N. C., for the year 1893, and for the cost

S. W. TILLINGHAST,
Tax Collector.

Allen, John L residence Dick st	$15 80
Atkins, Sarah Mrs res Person st	4 25
Broadfoot, Thos Mrs res Moore st	12 50
Bryant, Mary J res Person st	7 00
Bryant, Rich T res Wilmington road	3 65
Brown, Elizabeth Mrs res Gillespie st	3 00
Bain, Isaac res Moore st	3 25
Bain, Edward 1 vac lot North st	1 00
Bain, Richard res North st	3 67
Beebe, Warren res North st	1 25
Beebe, Edward 1 imp Orange st	2 50
Bass, Jas res Racepath	2 80
Boshee, Consider Baldwin place $1; res Campbellton 1.50	2 50
Benton, J H Mrs res Grove st	5 00
Bray, R W 1 imp Frink Alley	3 30
Davis, R D Mrs res Mumford st	4 25
Dunn, A H res Ramsey st	7 15
Douglass, Jas res Blount's creek	1 50
Fuller, Mariah res Person st	5 50
Faulk, M Estate, imp Moore 2.50, imp Moore 2.50, store Hay 25.00, store Green 12.50, vacant Person 50c., imp Bow 2.50, office Bow 2.50, 2 imp Person 12.20, Frink Alley 2.00, imp Mumford 1.00, imp Campbellton 6.00, imp Gillespie 10.00,	79 50
Faulk & Nimocks, store Person st	10 00
Fisher, N C Mrs half interest in 3 lots Orange, half interest lots Mechanic st	4 25
Graham, Frances res Cool Spring st	5 25
Gaster, W D agt Troy field 5.00 stables Donaldson st 11.65,	16 65
Gaster, W D Mrs res Maiden Lane	7 50
Huske, Jerry res Blount st	3 25
Hall, Jas res Gillespie st	1 45
Halliday, Eliza D res Cumberland st	2 50
Halliday, Abe vac Cumberland st	5 36
Henderson, Geo res Chatham st	7 15
Hawley, Luther res Grove st	1 25
House, F B 1 imp Mechanic st	1 50
Hogans, Dennis Jr res Ramsey st	5 65
Hunt, Oliver imp Grove st	3 25
Holland, W C res Russell st	10 25
Hodges, Mary A res Bow st	3 00
Johnson, C A 1 vacant lot North st	4 55
Jones, W D res Campbellton	4 80
Jones, John res Frink Alley	3 05
Jones, David res Winslow st	1 00
Jones, David res Mitchell land	1 00
Jeffreys, David res Broad st	2 00
Lambeth, J A agt res Donaldson st	8 00
Lambeth, J A agt stables	18 61
Martin, Margaret res Russel st	1 25
Moore, Jerry res Chatham st	3 80
Marsh, Wm improved lot Blount st	1 00
Mask, Thos R imp lot Gillespie st	2 00
Mazingo, Ed imp lot King st	1 00
Mazingo, Jas res King st	2 80
Maxwell, Catharine res Blount st	1 50
McNeill, Lizzie H and I B; Newberry lot	2 75
McAlister, N res Wilmington road 2 35, imp Wilmington road 1 50	3 85
McAlister, Mary Jane res Robinson st	1 50
McDuffie, H I imp Cool Spring st	18 90
Monroe, W C res Orange st	3 80
Overby, C P ex store Person st 13 00, res Hillsboro 8 50, imp Frink Alley 1 50, vacant Chancy st 50c	22 50
Owen, Nat res Moore st	7 07
Plummer, Bernard est res Grove st	1 52
Pearce, Lucy res Frink Alley	3 00
Partridge, Ambrin res Wilmington road	1 25
Pettiford, Ann res Wilmington road	2 50
Phillips, imp Frink Alley	1 50
Roberts J H estate res Mumford st	7 30
Roberts, Zack res King st	3 55
Robinson, A A res Moore st	5 00
Robinson, Jas imp lot Worth st	2 00
Robinson, Nathan res Worth st	3 80
Sutton & Cook, 1 vac lot Mumford st	2 00
Smith, Lovedy Jane res Chatham st	2 25
Smith, J E 1 imp lot Blount st	2 50
Steele, Jno A res Mumford imp Hay st	15 90
Simmons, R H res Russel st	12 50
Simmons, H L imp Russel st	2 50
Scurlock, G C res Chatham st 11 40, vac Chatham st 2 80, vac Bass st 1 50, store Hay st 1 50,	17 20
Taylor, T F res Ramsey st	4 80
Taylor, J B res Hillsboro st	3 00
Tucker, Jas res North st	6 50
Turlington, Mrs Ann res Junction	1 00
Vinson, Mariah res North st	1 50
Williams, Harrison res Hillsboro st	2 80
Williams, Joseph res Chancy st	4 05
Williams, Jordan E res Grove st	3 31
Williams, Saul res Wilmington road	2 25
Williams, Wm estate vac lots Gillespie street	5 00
Williams, Hannah imp Chancy st	2 30
Williams, Wiley imp Frink Alley, vacant do	3 30
Williams, Thos H imp Cool Spring 1 50, do Person st 1 94, vac imp 2 30	5 74
Watson, A H res Grove st	10 83
Watson, Mrs M E imp Grove	4 00
Watson, res Broad st	2 50
Wood, Mrs L res Mumford st	2 50
Weill, Sol C vac Otterburg lot Hay st	10 00
Utley, Mrs Kate res Hay	12 50
Brown, A B res Robinson st	5 55
Clegg, Peter res Orange st	2 00
Cain, Sarah res Cool Spring st	2 50
Gaston, Alberta res North st	1 50
Huske, A P estate Huske Wharf Campbellton 1892, 1893	4 00

PRINTING AND BINDING.

We are doing all styles of Printing and Binding promptly in first-class style and as cheap as it can be done anywhere.

In our Blank Book department we make everything in that line from a Note Book to the Largest Ledger.

Persons having any of the kinds of work named above to be done will do well to consult us.

No one does work cheaper than we do. We meet anybody's prices.

Terms Cash.

J. A. WORTH,
LESSEE.

3-28-95 tf

R. T. THOMAS,

successor to A. Deaver.

Butcher of Select Cattle, Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to

MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS

3-14-95

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....APRIL 11, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

On A. C. L.	Arrival.	Departure.	Cl'o'g of Mails.
North Bound,	10:45 a m	10:57 a m	10:27
North Bound,	9:19 p m	9:19 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:35 a m	10:55 a m	10:27 a m
South Bound,	4:33 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
*Benett's Div	10:50 a m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Wicker—No special schedule.			
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

*Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAND-MCNALLY GUIDE—Special.
A. S. HUSKE, Agt—Just Received.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Administration Notice.
CHARLES W. BIDGOOD—Administrator's Notice.
H. R. NOVITZKY—Spring Stock of Fine Clothing.
R. P. BUXTON—Valuable Land for Sale on Haymount.
FRANK THORNTON—5,000 Pairs of Ladies' Fine Shoes.

To-morrow is Good Friday.

The A. C. L. depot is nearing completion.

Cottonade and Murray Fork are now connected with the city by telephone.

Mrs. Henry Smith has moved into her beautiful new residence on Rowan street.

Services for children and young people at Rose Chapel next Easter Sunday at 3 o'clock sharp.

Mr. Robert L. Williams is going to give a swell reception at his country home, Cottonade soon after Easter.

Mr. H. R. Horne's Drug Store has been repainted and decorated inside, and now presents a very handsome appearance.

We understand that a large number of Bennettsville people intend coming up Sunday to the Easter services at St. John's.

Mr. Weldon Huske had fresh asparagus ready for market, grown on his beautiful truck farm, as early as Thursday, the 4th inst.

The Metropolitan Racket Store, formerly managed by the late G. W. Bowen, will be continued under new management. A full announcement given later.

We are sorry to state that the mother of our townsmen, the Messrs. Fitzell, died in Baltimore last week. Her sons were with her. They have our sincerest sympathy.

Senior speaking (class of 95) on Maxwell Chambers Day at Davidson College on April 12th and 13th. Thanks to Mr. W. M. Fairley, of Manchester, for an invitation.

The Cape Fear River was on a boom yesterday. It was several feet above the danger point and lacked only 12 or 15 feet of reaching the height of the recent memorable freshet.

A Rare Treat.

The famous Schubert Concert Company will give a performance in the F. I. L. I. Armory Saturday evening, April 20th for the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Company.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

On account of the meeting of Fayetteville Presbytery at Gulf, N. C., the C. F. & Y. V. Railway will sell round trip tickets at reduced rate. Tickets on sale April 22nd to 29th inclusive.

Died of his Wound.

William Graddy, a colored boy who was shot some time ago by an unknown person near the railroad junction, died Friday night. The miscreant has never been discovered, and probably never will be as there was no clue to his identity.

Fire.

Yesterday morning about 8:30 fire broke out at Rankins's saw mill south of the city. The roof of the office building caught from a spark, and but for the prompt work of the hands who are organized into a fire company, the entire plant would have been destroyed. The only damage done was to the roof of the office.

The Horse Thief Caught.

Mr. Geo. Elliott has recovered his grey mare, and the man who stole it is in jail. Snapp Parker, a thriftless ne'er-do-well of Little River, was discovered trying to dispose of the animal in Durham. He was arrested, and is now in Harnett county jail. Mr. Elliott drove his family into town yesterday with the mare.

Leave Nothing on Your Piazzas.

Look out for sneak thieves or tramps. They will come to your front door about supper time and take anything they find on the piazza, from an umbrella to a bicycle. Several umbrellas have been stolen in this way lately. If they find nothing or are discovered, they ask for something to eat.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

Does Not Affect Fayetteville.

Quite a little stir was created in this city yesterday by an article which appeared in the Charlotte Observer containing an interview with Major Dowd in which the Major said the new election law affected all town election laws passed since 1883. In an interview with the OBSERVER reporter the city attorney, Mr. Robinson, said he had not read up the laws on the subject, but that he could assert with some positiveness that it did not affect Fayetteville. The following is the substance of the article.

The Republicans of the city retained Major C. Dowd, as counsel a few days ago to ascertain if they could not apply to a Superior Court Judge to issue a mandamus compelling the Clerk of the Court of the county to appoint registrars and judges of election for the next municipal election in Charlotte to be held under the recently enacted fusion election law.

As a result of his investigation, Maj. Dowd reached the startling conclusion that all municipal election laws enacted in 1883 and since had been repealed by the last Legislature and no election laws provided in their place.

Maj. Dowd said to an Observer reporter yesterday: "Section 1 of the new election law repeals chapter 16 of The Code, and 'all laws relating to elections since The Code.' Thus all State laws for elections are repealed, and paragraph 2 is still broader. It repeals *all laws*—charters and everything else—*relating to elections* since The Code. The language is as broad as the English language itself—'all laws which relate to elections' passed since The Code was adopted in 1883. This, of course includes municipal election laws."

Maj. Dowd said he had examined the charter of Charlotte, which provided for a city election by a law passed before 1883—in 1881. Hence the Charlotte municipal election law remains unrepealed.

But other cities may not be as lucky as Charlotte in this respect. Maj. Dowd said he saw that registration was going on in Raleigh and Wilmington under the new election law, but he presumed that it was under the amended charters of those cities—amended by the recent Legislature.

The election law of the State, passed by the late Populist-Republican Legislature, does not relate to municipal elections at all, Maj. Dowd went on to say, except in so far as it repeals them. There is nothing in it relating to towns until in the latter part of it where one or two provisions are to be found relating to penalties and qualifications for voters, but which are not in harmony with the general purpose of the bill, and were evidently interpolated by somebody who had not even read the bill.

In cities which this new law may affect, and whose charters may not have been amended, if there is no provision of law for present municipal authorities to hold over, they will have no city government.

Foreclosure Proceedings Resumed.

The C. F. & Y. V. foreclosure proceedings were resumed in Wilmington Tuesday, before Special Master Eugene Martin. Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of this city, is one of the counsel for the Receiver. The following witnesses were examined as to the North State Improvement Company's claim to ownership of certain rolling stock and equipment of the company when the road went into the hands of Gen. Gill as receiver: General Manager J. W. Fry, Chief Engineer H. L. Fry, Secretary Jno. M. Rose, General Auditor R. W. Bidgood, General Freight and Passenger Agent W. E. Kyle. We will give our readers a full account of the case when it is completed.

The Late Dr. Colton.

Two or three recent locals in the OBSERVER about the late Dr. Simeon Colton have elicited comments and corrections—the last, by the way, calling our attention to the slip of the memory which led us to say that his last wife was the widow of Elijah instead of Thomas Fuller, father of Judge T. C. Fuller—and we now have pleasure in saying that we shall soon publish a sketch of this distinguished educator.

Biographies of this kind are important, and we shall be glad always to do our part in thus keeping alive the memory of those who have "done the State some service."

The Rt. Rev. A. E. Watson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of East Carolina, administered the rite of confirmation to 14 persons in St. John's Church Sunday night. The congregation were much disappointed that the Bishop could not preach a sermon owing to indisposition. He also administered the rite of confirmation at St. Joseph's (colored) Church in the morning to several persons. The Bishop and his wife, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, left Tuesday evening for Wilmington.

Prospecting.

Mr. Wm. Harvey and his son, J. E. Harvey, of Maine, spent several days here last week for the purpose of looking at the land in this neighborhood with a view to locating here. Mr. Harvey is a man of considerable means, and if he decides to come here he will build a large body of land to grow potatoes. He was shown around by several of our prominent farmers, and was very much impressed. He says that Fayetteville will hear from him again.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Mr. G. W. Bowen, whose sad death we announced last Thursday, took place from St. John's Church last Friday morning. The large number of friends who attended showed the high esteem in which this good man was held. The following were the pall bearers: Messrs. Duncan Rose, W. C. McDuffie, A. J. Cook, R. W. Fisher, C. W. Bidgood, D. A. McMillan, J. A. Vann and J. M. Stoner.

The Shaw-Thompson Contest Case.

Evidence in this case is being taken in Jacksonville, Onslow county this week. Messrs. C. R. Thomas, of Newbern, and T. E. Gilman, of Jacksonville, represent Mr. Shaw. Dr. Thompson is represented by Col. Sutton, of this city. Next week evidence will be taken in Jones and Craven counties. The taking of evidence for Mr. Shaw will be resumed in this city next week, Mr. H. McD. Robinson sitting as Commissioner.

Thirty northern tourists stopped at the LaFayette Hotel Monday night on their way from Florida. A number of them spent Tuesday here. Large numbers break their journey here every night.

People and their Movements.

Mr. N. P. Cameron, of Charlotte, was in the city last week.

Mr. L. P. Best, of Wilmington, was in the city last Sunday.

Mr. Geo. B. Shepherd is on a visit to his mother, on Haymount.

Mr. W. R. McKay, of Floral College, was in the city last week.

Dr. Haigh, we regret to learn, is confined to his bed with the grippe.

We are glad to see Capt. J. D. McNeill out again after a severe attack of the grippe.

Mr. Wm. H. Pearson, of Morganton, a nephew of Mrs. N. W. Ray, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. N. P. Howell, father of our esteemed townsman, Mr. E. E. Howell, was in the city last week.

Miss Alice Hawley has returned home after an absence of 18 months in Tennessee where she has been teaching.

Mr. R. B. Davis, Jr., one of the most popular young men connected with the A. C. L., was in the city Monday on business.

Dr. H. W. Lilly was in Richmond Monday making arrangements for the re-union in June of his classmates at the University of Virginia.

Cumberland's ex-Register of Deeds, Mr. H. L. Hall, was a welcome visitor in the city the past few days. Mr. Hall is convalescing after a spell of sickness.

May Qualify.

The newly appointed Justices who failed to qualify before April 1st, may qualify under certain conditions, so says the Attorney General. A special to the Wilmington Messenger says:

Governor Carr asked Attorney General Osborne for an opinion as to whether, if the additional justices of the peace elected by the State Legislature failed to qualify on or before April 1st, there were created vacancies which he had a right to fill. There were 3,600 such justices elected and the act said they were to qualify on or before April 1st. Very few of them have qualified. The Attorney General says mere delay in qualifying does not in itself work a forfeiture of office. He advises that where these legislative appointees have by their own negligence failed to qualify, it matters not how long after April 1st, and still fail to do so, the Governor should appoint to fill the office thus vacant. If before his appointees qualify the legislative appointees qualify the latter have the better title, while if the Governor's appointees qualify first they have the better title. If the delay in qualifying is not due to the negligence of the legislative appointees—because they were not notified in time to qualify April 1st—then the Governor should not appoint. This case has aroused very great interest. The Attorney General's opinion gives the legislative appointees the inside track.

The Light Question.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Robinson in his answer to "tax-payer" manifests all the traits of a special pleader, and left the main question concerning lights, and about which the people desire to be informed, unanswered!

The simple proposition is, can the town of Fayetteville go into a private business enterprise, and further tax the people to try an experiment?

Using different language, the same enquiry might again be made—ought not the present debt of the town be extinguished, with the surplus money which it is admitted the town has by Mr. R's article, before incurring additional indebtedness, or, to state it another way, is it not the first duty of the town government, to lessen, rather than increase taxation?

But Mr. Robinson says the Legislature levies the one per cent tax, and it is out of the surplus portion of this tax that the money is to come to start the proposed enterprise! This is the substance of what he says upon this line, and the only fair inference deducible from it.

As to the first part of it, I answer that it makes no earthly difference from what source the tax levying power is derived, whether by *direct levy* of the General Assembly, or by a delegated authority to do so by the Commissioners of the town. If the tax levy raises more money than is actually needed for governmental expenses, good policy, common sense and honest administration dictate that the excess or surplus should be applied to the relief of the already overburdened tax payers!

As to the latter part of his statement, if there is more than a sufficiency to defray ordinary expenses, *why issue the bonds!!!* Let us see. Mr. Robinson says:

1st. "I believe upon investigation, it will be found that the one per cent tax, levied by the Legislature raises sufficient funds to pay all the expenses of Fayetteville, including interest on its bonds, and the amount paid for water, and a *sufficient sum* to pay for *properly lighting our streets*."

The italics are his, and if the above positive statement is so, and it is said that Mr. Robinson is town attorney and ought to know, it concedes all I demanded in my first article, and I repeat the question—"*Why issue the bonds*"?

This is simply a business question, pure and simple, and whether the town taxes are as low as any where else, does not answer that which the tax-payers want to know!

Whether the town taxes are high or low, one thing is certain, there is not a place in North Carolina, where the people have a harder struggle to live, where money is scarcer, work harder to get, where people are getting poorer and poorer, all the time, where the people generally, especially our laboring classes, have a more *desperate time* in paying their taxes, and furnishing their families with bread, and where it requires greater effort to "make both ends meet" than in Fayetteville!

Ask any one if this proposition is doubtful. Why, only a few days ago I heard a prominent physician, one of the best in the State, say that his receipts did not meet his expenses last year! Then is this a time to run the town deeper in debt? it is begging the question for Mr. R. to say that the streets ought to be lighted; the question is, to use the language of the late Mr. Alfred McKethan (of blessed memory) "where is the money to come from?"

If the one per cent tax is more than sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses without lights, then use the surplus to extinguish or reduce the debt! This is the legal and moral obligation of every one, and it applies equally to corporations.

Let us "be just before we are generous." If a man pays too high for a coat shall he stop eating? says Mr R. No, not a man, but if a corporation has gone without eating (lights) so long as Fayetteville has, let it pay for "the coat" before eating big dinners, at somebody else's expense!

If any one will carefully read the Wilson letter, "between the lines", they will see that something is kept back; the answers the Wilson correspondent gives are to specially drawn interrogatories, artfully drawn, and as artfully answered, for example:

13. "State whether or not, besides the direct benefit of good lights to the citizens, Wilson has been benefitted from the fact of its being well lighted? Answer. *Only incidentally*" (italics mine.) Again:

14. "Will $10,000 in your opinion, now purchase an electric plant, equal to the one now operated by Wilson, *supposing* the money to be invested to the best possible advantage"?

Answer—"*Very nearly so, see letter.*" What letter? I suppose it was *not* for publication! And still again:

15. "Please give me any other information you may deem of interest on this subject." No answer!

* * * * *

But Mr. Robinson complains that I have drawn an analogy between the cost of the water works and its service, and the prospective operations of the "Light system." It is perfectly legitimate to do so.

What guarantee have we that the Light service will give equal benefit to all our people more than the water company does now? The tax-payers pay $2,500 annually as rent for the water service, which no one denies is a vast protection to property in case of fire, *when in reach*, but it is a fact, that insurance rates have *increased* rather than decreased, since the establishment of the water works, and it is equally true, that a large proportion of our people—tax-payers—are denied its benefits either for fire protection, or domestic purposes. I have been informed that a large part, if not *all* of that section of our town called "Red-bone" has no water mains or hydrants in reach; that the main pipe stops at the "half-way bridge" so that *none* of Campbellton has any benefit at all; that in many other sections of the town as well, there are no pipes or hydrants; thus our people are not equally benefitted, while *all* pay their tax for the water rent! Is this fair and right? with this before us, we ask what guarantee have, we that the Light system will not be operated upon the same equitable (?) basis? Of course Mr. Robinson will have the benefit of the lights, as he now enjoys the benefit of the water, but we fear a large proportion of our people, and our darkest streets will never see the light, in the neighborhood of their humble domicil!

So in conclusion, I say, voicing the sentiments of a large number of our people, the first and most imperative duty of our town government is to pay what we owe, and thereby lighten the burden of heavy taxation upon our people, and then it will be time enough to talk about issuing $10,000 of bonds to enable the town to go deeper in debt, by the operation of an "electric light plant."

TAX PAYER.

Light or Darkness, Again.

Correspondence of the Observer.

In this day of progress it is surprising to see that the old town of Fayetteville has still in it men who (by rights) should be termed "old fogies," but it is evidently so, for I see in your last issue that in order to get the town to subscribe for electric lights that long arguments are necessary to enlighten the people.

Travelling as I do, I look with shame upon my native place to feel that it is so far behind the age. Every town of any size feels that such things as water works and electric lights are a necessity, they not only feel that they are public necessities, but would feel that to be without them would impress every visitor that this is a *dead* place, that no spirit of progress exists, and worse than all that the people had lost their love for their homes and firesides. As a native of the place, every spot is dear to the writer, and nothing would bring more joy to his heart than to see his old home numbered among the thriving cities of the State, it has all the advantages, and more than the majority of towns in the State, yet there is a sad want, and that is, a proper public spirit, a unity of sentiment among its people. If they would stand together and work as one man the effect would be marvelous, but I am digressing from what I intended to say.

Recently I have spent several days at High Point, like Fayetteville on the through line, but surrounded by places that diverted its trade, something had to be done or the old place would have soon been a way station only, so one by one men of push put their wits to work, and soon the place was dotted with manufactories. All were at first of small beginning, but constant attention and a determination to succeed has made this little place of 3,000 inhabitants one of the most independent in North Carolina. Even during the money pressure everything went on as smoothly as possible and you heard no complaint. They were an independent people because they helped themselves. To-day there are 12 or more manufactories there. The Snow Lumber Company is I suppose the largest. This concern has now been in business 14 years, has been steadily increasing and is now about to enlarge its works, and will make it the largest single plant in North Carolina. One floor of the new edition will cover one half an acre. Besides this, there are five flourishing furniture factories and a prospect (I learn) of another soon being built; there is a chair factory which is doing a flourishing business; a cotton mill; a large mattress and lounge factory; a spoke and shuttle factory, this is to be enlarged—this is owned by a party who has recently invested in Fayetteville full $10,000 in the same business; there is also a foundry and its business is, as I know, spreading out rapidly; then there are two large plug tobacco factores. All these give life and animation to the place, and you cannot find a more contented people, for they all are prosperous. Would such a place, only 3,000 inhabitants, be expected to have electric lights? They have, and the town owns the plant and it pays. I asked if it was not expensive, and the reply was it pays its own expenses. They have a seventy-five arc dynamo, thirty seven are lights on the streets and over 125 incandescent, these incandescent are 25 and 50 candle power and cost respectively 50c. and $1.00 per month. These charges pay nearly all the expense of supervising and running, and I can assure you there is no better lighted town in the State.

It would be a good thing for some of your doubtful Thomas's to come here to see for themselves—their eyes would be opened that they might see, for *verily now* they are walking in darkness. H.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

DRESS-MAKING.

Miss M. A. Mallett wishes to inform the public that she is prepared to furnish all of the *latest* New York and Paris Spring and Summer Fashions in **DRESS-MAKING.**

☞ Will adapt her prices to suit the times. With the assistance of a tailoress, will also do **ODD JOBBING** in that line, renovating gentlemen's coats, vests, &c. Over Miss M. H. Smith's Millinery Store 3-21-95 4t

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

5,000 PAIRS

—OF—

Ladies' Fine Hand-turned and other

Desirable Kinds of Shoes

TO BE SACRIFICED

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S.

THE ABOVE FIGURES MAY SEEM LARGE.

ALL WE ASK IS TO COME AND

Look, Seeing is Believing.

$4.00 Shoe for $2.50.
$2.50 Shoe for $1.50.

THE ABOVE LOT INCLUDES

Krippendorfs' and Ziegler Bro.'s.

Yours truly,

FRANK THORNTON.

JUST RECEIVED!

A NEW LOT OF TENNEY'S AND ROYSTER'S

Bon Bons and Chocolates,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

FRESH ASPARAGUS.

NEW CRACKERS AND CHOICE HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON AND DRY BEEF.

NEW BUTTER AND CREAM CHEESE. FINE ASSORTMENT CANNED GOODS. MEATS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. SPECIALLY GOOD TEA 50c. PER LB. AND GIVE 3 LBS. GR. SUGAR.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

Valuable Land for Sale on Haymount.

If not sold sooner at private sale, I will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 20th of April, that Valuable Tract of Land, known as the Alfred Leonard place, containing 7 acres, with a good House on it, joining the home place of Mr John D. Williams Also another tract of unimproved Land containing 24 acres, on the old Fayetteville & Western Plankroad, about 5 miles from town, likewise belonging to the Leonard estate.

Terms: Cash
Time: 12 o'clock, 20th April inst
Place: Market House.

R. P. BUXTON,
Agent of Owners.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 11, 1895—ts

Administration Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Church Bernard, col., late of Cumberland County, N. C., notifies all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me on or before the 11th of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Ad. of Church Bernard.

Fayetteville, N. C., 11th April, 1895—6t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified as administrator of G. W. Bowen, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased will be required to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD,
April 11, 1895- 6t. Administrator.

Easter Novelties!

WE WILL EXHIBIT TO-DAY

NOVELTIES

—IN—

SILVER

—AND—

GOLD,

Appropriate for Easter Gifts.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Brick Building on Hay street, known as the

"MUTUAL INSURANCE BUILDING," in front of the Methodist Church.

57 Acres of well-wooded Land, running from North Street to the River, and adjoining Capt. J. K. Kyle's place.

THAT WELL-KNOWN BRICK STORE,

"KYLE'S CORNER."

1 AND 3 HAY STREET.

The best business stand in the town.

D. KYLE GIBBONEY,
Executor James Kyle, deceased.

4-4-95 4t

Thoroughbred Fancy Poultry!

S. S. BROWN LEGHORNS—the egg machine.

GIANT BLACK JAVAS—the largest clean legged chicken that grows.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs for hatching, ready for delivery, $1 00 per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed.

There are no finer birds in the South than mine. Circular free.

J. D. BARDIN,
3-21-95 8t Wilson, N. C.

MEN CANNOT Appreciate ∴ Bargains.

NOT MORE THAN 500 TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE WONDERFUL VALUES OFFERED IN **Negligee Shirts and Shoes.**

The attention of our lady patrons is respectfully called to the following

BARGAINS:

A beautiful line of Crepons, former price 12½ and 15 cts., will sell for only 10 cts.

75 cts. all-wool Henrietta in Black and Colors 50 cts.

50 cts. grade for 35.

30 cts. grade for 18.

A LOVELY LINE OF

Colored Dress Goods,

IMITATING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK AND WOOL FABRICS.

These goods are well worth 15 cts., will sell for 8½ cts.

EVERY LADY HAS A WEAKNESS FOR TOWELS. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INDULGE AS A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL CONVINCE YOU:

12½ cts. Towels at	9
15 " " "	10
20 " " "	14
25 " " "	16⅔
35 " " "	22

Bargains in Ladies' Vests.

$1.00 All Silk Vest for	62½
75c. Half Silk Vest for	50
62½c. Lisle Thread	37
35c. " "	25
12½c. Vest for	6½

Hosiery for Ladies, Children and Men.

In this line the stock is full and complete; too varied to quote prices, but they will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Hamburg Edgings—a job lot sold at exactly half the former price.

Also great bargains in Laces.

Do you ever use Glycerole? This is the only shoe polish that will not damage the shoe, as there is no acid or ether used in the manufacture—only *blacking* and *oil*. We will sell this polish for only 15 cts.; former price 25 cts.

Dotted Swiss—a beautiful line of Colored Ground Dotted Swiss—sold last season for 25 and 30 cts., will close out at 15 cts.

All goods sold for much less than their value.

E. J. LILLY, Assignee

OF ROSE & LEAK.

Bank of Fayetteville.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking house in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 8th May, 1895, for the purpose of passing on the proposed amendment to the charter authorized by a recent Act of the Legislature in reference to the increase or reduction of its Capital Stock.

A full attendance in person or by proxy is desired.

H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 4, 1895—tm

To Truck Planters.

I will be glad to supply you with packages for VEGETABLES, &c., at the lowest prices. I have them on hand in any quantities desired at my warehouse near A. C. L. depot Fayetteville, N. C.

J. F. GILMORE,
Blanchard, N. C.

Further information furnished by Mr. Jno. A. Steel, Fayetteville, N. C. 4-4-95 1m

MIKE FOLB

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS, AND HAS SECURED THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF GOLDMAN & SON, ONE OF THE

LARGEST AND LEADING Clothiers and Furnishers

OF BALTIMORE.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM EXPLAINS ITSELF:

"BALTIMORE, MD., March 25th, 1895.

TO MIKE FOLB:

Goldman & Son have accepted your offer on Furnishing Goods, Hats, Clothing, Shoes, &c., amounting to twelve thousand dollars. Will ship at once.

MOSES STERN."

THIS TRE ENDOUS STOCK WILL BE OPENED AND READY FOR MARKET BY

NEXT SATURDAY, THE 30th OF MARCH,

and will be slaughtered almost at your own prices.

Such an opportunity has never been offered the citizens of this community before. Come early and secure the bargains.

MIKE FOLB,
Successor to J. A. Burns & Co.

3-28-95

Notice to Truckers!

I have added Veneer Machinery to my Spirit and Oil Barrel Manufactory, and will be able to offer in time for this season's demands a full supply of

Truck Barrels, Baskets and Crates,

suitable for general wants and at lowest prices.

Confer with me before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
3-14-95 1m

Our Spring Stock

—OF—

FINE - CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

IS NOW COMPLETE.

We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,

LEARN THE PRICES,

—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—

How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

Money Saved--Health Gained!

BY TAKING

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER."

A complete medicine. **NO PILLS NECESSARY TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE. THE GREATEST LIVER REGULATOR.**

Not sold for one dollar, but sold for **25 CENTS A BOTTLE. 7,382** bottles of Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier sold in Richmond alone in 1894. This "every day, all around" medicine is fast becoming the great family remedy. For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
—PREPARED BY—
Franklin Drug Company,
Richmond, Va. Box 482.

Bulk soda is inferior to package soda.

PURE

ARM AND HAMMER

BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels. is the whole story about

ARM AND HAMMER SODA

in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils flour—universally acknowledged **purest in the world.**

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. **Sold by grocers everywhere.**

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

The Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company,

OF GREENSBORO, N. C.,

—OFFERS CHEAPER FIRE INSURANCE—

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the company. All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policy-holders.

CAPITAL $100,000.00

Subscribed by twenty capitalists, whose names represent over five millions of dollars.

POLICY-HOLDERS ARE NON-ASSESSABLE.

DIRECTORS:—L. Banks Holt, Bennehan Cameron, A. F. Page, Thos. M. Holt, J. S. Carr, Sam'l McD. Tate, Lawrence S. Holt, D. G. Worth, Donald MacRae, J. S. Spencer, E. D. Latta, Wm. E. Holt James P. Sawyer, Edwin Shaver, F. J. Murdock, J. W. Scott, J. Van Lindley, L. M. Scott, E. P. Wharton, J. M. Worth.

OFFICERS:—J. M. Worth, President; E. P. Wharton, Vice-President; A. W. McAlister, Secretary and Treasurer.

When your policy expires see that it is renewed in the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

J. A. PEMBERTON, Agent,
3-21-95 4t FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



The Gendron Childrens Carriages.

FOR SALE BY

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

At Prices Lower than Ever.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL GRAND OFFER

—IN—

WALL PAPER.

$1 00 to $6.00 Per Room, including Borders.

We have made special arrangements with a great Wall Paper Manufacturer of New York, wherby we are able to offer the trade the greatest opportunity to buy high grade wall papers at about the cost of production. Samples and circular showing how many pieces of paper a room requires and how to hang paper, sent free on application. See these prices: 8c. per roll; Golds, 12c. per roll; Embossed Golds, 28c., formerly $1.50. Latest styles used by the elite of New York. As this offer only holds good for a limited time, you should make your selections and purchase goods at once. Orders sent C. O. D. Address all communications to

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Scrofula

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Cured

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

MARBLE AND GRANITE
Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments
—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF PRICES
—ON—
FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES
A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

B.B.B. Always Cures.
.....Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment
for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

The Battle of the Metals.

Americus Times-Recorder.

The goldbugs and their subsidized papers, seeing some faint prospect of bimetallism through international agreement, which they have been hypocritically howling for most prodigiously only because they did not believe it would ever come about, are now preparing to kill off any practical results from the international conference that is likely soon to be held by England, Germany and the United States in response to the demands of the people of these countries.

But the Rothchilds who control the finances of all three of these countries are opposed to bimetallism; and England certainly, and probably Germany will send delegates who, under the secret instructions of their masters, will proceed to knife bimetallism as has always been heretofore done at these farcical conferences.

Those who have been posing as bimetallists in this country will now be compelled to show their hands; first of whom is the president of the United States, who is for the single gold standard first, last and all the time; while throwing off occasional high-sounding but meaningless phrases about "not being unfriendly to silver." He will appoint three of the American conferees, the senate and the house appointing three each, and those who still delude themselves with the belief that the president is a bimetallist, will soon see that he will appoint three of the rankest goldbugs and most subservient tools of Wall and Lombard streets that he can select.

That he will stick to goldbuggery, even under the shadow of "international agreement," so-called, is foreshadowed by the Washington correspondent of The Atlanta Journal, which significantly, and with an inside tip of the truth, says:

"The president, it is believed, will appoint three sound money men."

This is the title by which the hypocrites who preach bimetallism and practice gold buggery, speak of the faithful deciples of the golden calf; and means in plain English gold monometallists, with the Rothschild brand burnt into their hides.

Now mark this prediction: If an international conference is really held, in spite of the schemes of the goldbugs to prevent it, three goldbugs will attend it as the appointees of the president. These three delegates will join with the English and German goldbugs to defeat any practical results from the conference; and the coming meeting, if ever held, will be as barren of results as the Brussels conference, unless the bimetallists are strong enough to override the opposition.

The goldbugs are opposed to silver as money of final payment at any ratio to gold from 16 to 60, and upon any sort of international agreement even embracing all realms beneath the sun, from the Ahkoundate of Swat to the empire of Great Britain, inclusive.

Nothing can come of the proposed conference if the goldbugs can prevent it; and their chief representative in this country, the acting head of the democratic party, will use every art of diplomacy, persuasion and intimidation to prevent upon any sort of basis the restoration of silver to its proper place as the equal of gold as a standard money of the world.

A tree is known by its fruits; men do not gather grapes from thrones nor figs from thistles. Silver apples will not be gathered from gold trees.

Steam and Electricity.

Atlanta Journal.

Many scientific men confidently predict that this generation will see the almost universal substitution of electricity for steam as a motive power for railroads.

The experiments with electric motors now being made on one of its branch lines by the usually conservative New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company are watched with great interest by railroad authorities.

Recently the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to substitute electricity for steam on its line between Burlington and Mt. Holly, N. J., and seven other great trunk lines are preparing to experiment in this line.

The short time in which has been required for a general substitution of electricity for horse power and dummies on street railways and the constant improvement in electric motors give rise to great confidence in the rise of electric propelling power on a larger scale. Only two or three years ago it was believed that a saving fuel was the only advantage that electricity had over steam, but recent inventions in the electric appliances have brought into consideration other important advantages. A practical engineer sets fourth some of them as follows:

"First, the cost of repairs is less with electric motors than with steam locomotives, because the mechanism is far more simple. There are not so many moving parts, and these are not so much exposed to the action of mud, sand, water, etc. Three or four years ago, however, the cost of repairs in electric service was a formidable item. Second, more miles are run per day, or more hours of service are obtained per day, with electric motors than with steam locomotives, so that the cost of labor per mile is less with the former, and the amount of work done with a given sum invested is larger. When electric motors of larger size and for higher speed than those now used are made, to take the place of locomotives, they will run about the same number of hours as the motors now in use, but will cover continuously from two and a half to three times the distance now covered by locomotives. The locomotives must be run into the round-house and thoroughly examined and cleaned up more frequently. Third, the electric motors used to move a train can be placed under one of the cars. The weight of the train is thus reduced and less power is required for the moving of it. It would not be necessary to make this motor car as heavy as a steam locomotive."

The probability is that we will soon have electricity doing nearly all the locomotive work we now get out of steam. Then we will want to fly.

A Remarkable Memory.

Philadelphia Press

George W. McMillan, of Friar's Hill, Greenbrier county, W. V., is about 40 years old and has the gift of remembrance wonderfully developed. He remembers everything he ever knew or read. He can, offhand, recite the names, birthdays, hour of death, majorities and the closest details of the lives of all the presidents in regular order, can recite poems of 3,000 words without missing a word, can recount the details of every visit he has made in his life, can name all the persons he has met in two weeks and every word every one of them said and can quote chapter after chapter of the Bible. One of his most interesting feats is the repetition of every word of a marriage ceremony which he heard when he was 21, and which united a girl who was his sweetheart to another man. It is said that this ceremony was the first thing he ever tried to remember.

Talking Rock.

Australia has a postoffice named Talking Rock. The origin of the name is thus stated: Some one discovered in the vicinity a large stone upon which had been painted the words, "Turn me over." It required considerable strength to accomplish this, and when it was done the command, "Now turn me back and let me fool some one else," was found painted on the underside of the stone.

DUKE CIGARETTES



MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

NORTH CAROLINA, In the Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Kate S. Pearce vs. John G. Pearce. } Notice.

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County by said plaintiff against said defendant to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them. The said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 9th Monday after the first Monday in March, 1895, at the Court House of said county in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 27th day of March, 1895.
3-28-95 6w CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of Catharine Kelly, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated on or before April 1st, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNIE M. BAKER,
4-4-95 6t Executors.

NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 8 of a bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power," ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina March 9th, 1895, which Act is published in full in this paper, notice is hereby given that the Election provided for in said Act for the purpose of approving or disapproving said Act by a popular vote, will be held at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville on the first Monday in May, 1895, to-wit: May 6th, 1895. C. P. Overby Esq., has been duly selected Registrar of Voters, and Benj. R. Huske and Edward Evans have been appointed the judges of election.

W. S. COOK,
Mayor of the City of Fayetteville.
March 21, 1895 6t

NORTH CAROLINA, In the Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Owen Priest vs. W. P. Boggs, Bella Boggs

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

Notice is hereby given that an action entitled as above has been brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to enforce the performance of a certain contract wherein the defendant promised and agreed to execute to the plaintiff a deed of mortgage on certain lands described in the complaint herein and for other relief, which said action is now pending in the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

This 11th day of March, 1895.
W. H. McNEILL,
3-17-95 Att'y for Plaintiff.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County the undersigned will, on Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell the lands of Silas Daniels—about 9 acres in all.

JAMES H. JOHNSON,
3-21-94 4t Commissioner.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton seed.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 13
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 20

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 13
ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 20

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, April 9
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, April 16

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cotton Blight.

Tests made by the Alabama Experiment Station and elsewhere prove conclusively that

Kainit Prevents

cotton blight. Planters can prevent the immense loss caused annually by this disease. Send for our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Beautiful Bicycles

You see them everywhere.







Columbias—They almost fly.

Bicycle beauty comes from graceful lines and fine finish, in which points Columbia bicycles excel. But there is more than mere looks to recommend a Columbia. Back of the handsome design and elegant finish is a sterling quality that over the roughest road and the longest journey will carry the rider with safety and satisfaction.

Buy a *Columbia* or a HARTFORD.

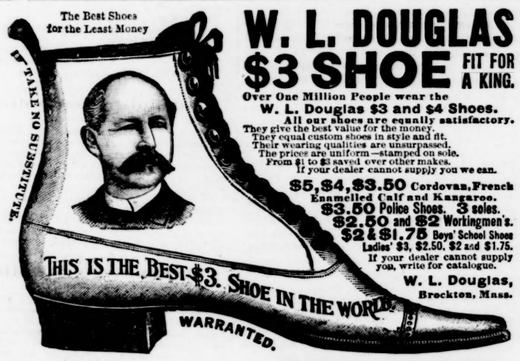


BRANCH STORES: Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo.

Send two 2-cent Stamps for a Columbia Catalogue; free if you call at a Columbia Agency.

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS
Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,
do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

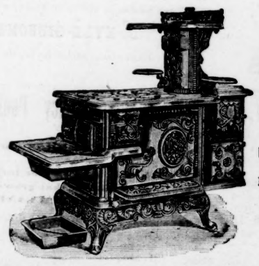
"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

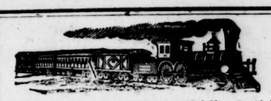
FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES
MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON
Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.
DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL
All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.
Twenty different sizes and kinds.
Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.
Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.
Call on or address
McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLY RAIL'Y
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 17th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Eayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	7:00 a. m
Leave Maxton,	8:07 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:46 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:41 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:08 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:59 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:25 "

ORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:55 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:27 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:38 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 15 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 33. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma....	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 20	12 53	
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	10 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma....	12 32		
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48		

	No. 48 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02		
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54		
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P. M. Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager.
JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., as Administrator of the late B. B. Matthews, hereby gives notice for all persons having claims against said Estate to present them on or before March 13th, 1896, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAS. T. L. MATTHEWS.
Adm'r of B. B. Matthews.
March 13, 1895—6t

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NEWTON H. SMITH,
MANAGER,
2-14-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John N. Gray, late of Dauphin County State of Pennsylvania, Deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay in proper order for settlement to
HARRY NESBIT, of Milton, Penn.,
Acting for the Administrators, Mary L. Gray and Ellen J. Nesbit, late of Dauphin Co., Pa
March 7, 1895—6t

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